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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 282— BOMBAY SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

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AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
29th Nov	DEVANHA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
13th ,,	CHINA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	EVANHA ..	..	8,092
27th ,,	CHINA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925 3rd Jan	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
10th ,,	CHINA ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,316
17th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	..	16,227
24th ,,	CHINA ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,080
31st ,,	CALDERA ..	..	15,993
7th Feb	CHINA ..	MOLDAVIAx ..	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
28th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA	..	16,227
4th April	DONGOLA @	..	8,0[illegible]
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,903
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,4[illegible]2
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x ..	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
12th Dec. 1925	MARGHA ..	8,258
1st Jan.	BOYNE* ..	4,445
5th Feb.	NARINGA* ..	6,607
20th ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,96
16th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA* ..	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
9th Dec	SICILIA ..	6,819	MOLDAVIA.
21st ,,	DONGOLA*	8,083	....
1926 6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER
31st Mar.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOLDAVIA

Omits Shanghai

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
29th Nov. ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar
1st Dec. ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
3rd ,, ..	BARJORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
5th ,, ..	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
10th ,, ..	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.

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SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
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Managing Director.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
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BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

	Yen
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
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Canton	Manila	Singapore
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Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
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Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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BRANCHES:

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Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	£ 800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

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	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

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Benares	Jhansi	Nagpur
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Naini Tal
Cawnpore	Lahore	Patna
Cawnpore City	Lucknow	Rae Bareli
Chandausi	Ahmabad Park	Raipur
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Delhi	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
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FIXED DEPOSITS.
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Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
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Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
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Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company, (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
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Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,630
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	30,17,785
Reserve Fund	23,50,000

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Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Hafizabad	Multan City	Srinagar

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
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Paid-up capital ... Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at:
3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
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FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
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THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LTD.
(Founded by Sir P. C. Ray)
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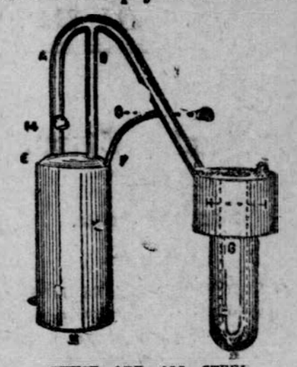
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whose accounting experience extends over 25 years at
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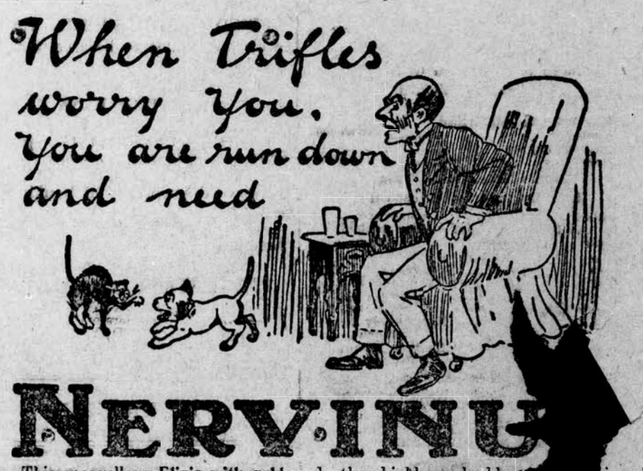

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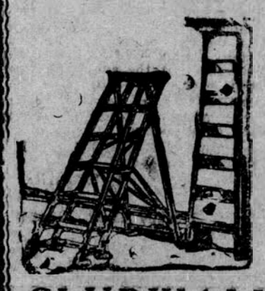
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Fort, BOMBAY.

"LATEST INVENTION"
ELECTRIC HEATERS
AND
CIGAR LIGHTERS
Have a Cup of Tea in 2 Minutes.
Light your Cigarette in a Second.
SAFE, RELIABLE
AND
NO TROUBLE.
America-India Export & Import Co.,
Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY

AT THE
BELGAUM CONGRESS
USE
ANNAPURNA
COOKER
PRICES REDUCED FREE CATALOGUE
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.,
No. B. 01, P O. Thalakwadi, Belgaum.
ombay agents; G. S. Ranade and Co.
rgaum Tram Road, opp. Govt. Stable.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AMATEUR EXPERT cheerful LADY or GENTLEMEN to teach refined Indian officer photography and magic lantern. Apply sharp Box No 5916 Advt Dept "Bombay Chronicle"
A R 429

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing Multani Firms in Bombay. Apply to Box No. 5915, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R416

WANTED—For the East and West Insurance Company, Limited, FIRST CLASS AGENTS for unrepresented Districts, attractive rates; good remuneration. Apply to MANAGER, 65, Apollo Street, Bombay.
A

WANTED—For National Zenana Hospital, Bhiwani, one LADY DOCTOR, one ASSISTANT to Lady Doctor, two NURSES. Pay according to qualifications. Applicants should be Hindus and should state their qualifications and lowest pay acceptable. RUGHNATHDAS SWAMY, Secretary, Patrungate, Bhiwani, (Punjab.)
A R421

WANTED—A MANAGER, experienced in Motor Service works, having knowledge in English, Hindi and Mahajani account perfectly; pay upto Rs. 100; after three months he will be appointed as permanent. Applicant should apply to the undersigned at once. DAUDBHAY, Manager N. B. M. Motor Service, Co., MAHESHWAR.
A R434

AGENTS, BROKERS, AND CANVASSERS. —Wanted INFLUENTIAL AGENTS in all Cities and Towns of India to sell Shares, push on sale of Mahashakti (English) and Bharat Dharma (Hindi) as well as of Books published by Bharat Dharma Syndicate, Ltd. Pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 and liberal Commission. Apply to:—CHIEF OFFICER, Bharat Dharma Syndicate, Ltd., Station Road, Benares.
A 22134

SALARY Rs. 100—200 per month in 30 days. We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days by post. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 8 Rules. Two days FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, S. RAWALPINDI.
A S

WANTED—Applications are invited for the post of a Supervisor of Municipal Urdu Boys' Schools from candidates preferably graduates, who must be Muslims and must have Urdu as their Mother tongue. Applicants must state age, province of domicile, University qualifications, actual experience as teachers, and send copies of certificates which will not be returned. The selected candidate will be on probation for one year. The monthly pay and grade of the post, which is pensionable under Municipal rules is Rs. 125—15—230. Applications must reach the Chairman, School Board, Karachi Municipality, before 15-12-24.
A22115

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WEAVING MASTER, Export in Power and Hand Weaving specialised in sizing and Fancy seeks responsible post. Expects small pay. Kindly write to Box No. 597, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R433

AN English ARCHITECT and CONSULTING ENGINEER of highest qualifications and experience is willing to advise Property Owners and Building Contractors and superintend constructional works on reasonable terms. Specialities:—Economic Housing Schemes, Remodelling old buildings, Reinforced Concrete, Steel and Masonry Construction, Sanitary Engineering. Box No. 595, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R432

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

BLOCKS suitable and airy for Anglo-Indians, Europeans, and Parsi gentlemen at New Nagpada, opposite Ricuard on and Cruddas. Apply on spot Tel. No. 41417
C R473

TO LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, ROOMS for residence and office use at Carnac Road, Abba Building. HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., 173, Jackria Musjid, Bombay.
C R302

TO LET—Large and small bunglows on Malabar Hill with outhouses and garages complete with electric installation upto date sanitary fittings, free westerly breeze and commanding sea view. Apply Mr. DWARKADAS JEKISONDAS, Hornby Road, Oriental Building, Office Phone No. 22162, Residence 41530.
C R301

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR, "Sunday Chronicle," Melowe St. Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TYPEWRITER—Corona latest Rs. 207, Remington 7, Rs. 65, Monarch Rs. 95, Oliver 3 Rs 65, 5, 105, 9 Rs. 145, Remington Visible 10 and 11, 125 and Rs 135, Remington No. 7 Gujarati or Marathi Rs. 145, Remington 10 factory Rebuilt very cheap.
STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., Century Building, 331, Hornby Road, above Bombay Perfumery Mart, Fort, Bombay
N

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITERS BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, Latest	207
Remington Visible	148
Underwood 3, Rs. 150, Oliver 8	75
Oliver No. 5 Rs. 110, No. 9 latest	175
Empire No. 1 Rs. 90, No. 2 latest	140
Royal No. 10 latest like New	165
Rex Visible latest 110, L. C. Smith	140
Hammond Multiplex Portable like New	185
Ribbons, Carbon Papers. Repairs to All makes.	

GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Only a few Yost Typewriters left. Brand New Latest Model No. 20. Original price Rs. 495, Foolscap Size, 540, Brief, 580, Policy. Now sold at Rs. 225 nett, any size. Rs. 275 for 25 inch, Rs. 309 for 30 inch Carriage.

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 65, 8, 75, Empire 1	90
Underwood 5, 145, L. C. Smith 5, 125, 8	150
Yost 20, Rs. 85, 100, all new types	160
Oliver 2, 65, 9, 160, Rebuilt 5, 185, 9	215
Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 215, Brief 160	215
Mahrati Remington 9, Rs. 125, Visible	200
Gujerati Remington 9, Rs. 160, Visible	200
Remington Portable with Case, New	234
Corona No. 3, Rs. 90, 100, 110, 125	135
Corona Portable, Improved Model, New	207

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.
N W

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY

(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc., etc., and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah.)

N B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2. Postage As. 8 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD.

—JUST LANDED—

A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF

CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES

TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

WANTED—AGENCIES of Swadeshi Product from all parts of India. Write with sample and stamp. G. R. N. BUSINESS BUREAU, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
T R428

200 YEARS' Mehta's Ever-ready Perpetual C. with 1925 Calendar. Price Re. 1 Post free. Commission to Merchants. C. will be sent by Register Post on 20th December, 1924, to the Customers, from whom money might have been received in advance. Re. 1-8 will be charged from 1st January, 1925. V. S. MEHTA, Thasra. Sole Agent, B. D SHAH, Bookseller, Navsari.
T R435

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 6-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WE hereby inform the public that the following partners in our Rangoon business have retired from our firm as from Aso Vad Amas, Samvat year 1980.

1. Shah Malsi Devji
2. Shah Kunvarji Megji
3. Shah Ravji Jadavji
4. Shah Chapsi Nathoo.

SALLEH MAHOMED OOMER DOSSAL.
R 412.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WE hereby inform the public that the services of our following Mehtas (Clerks) have been dispensed with from the dates shown against their names and they are no more in our service.

If hereafter anybody deals with them in our name or on our behalf he will do so at his own risk and account and we shall be in no way responsible for the same.

1. JOSHI LAXMIRAM BHAGWANJI from Bhadarva Sud 13th Thursday, St. year 1980.
2. SHAH KUNVARJI LILADHAR, from Kartik Vad 12th Sunday, St. year 1981.
3. SHAH KUNVARJI PALAN, from Kartik Vad 8th Thursday St. year 1981.
4. SHAH HANSRAJ LILADHAR from Aso Vad Amas, Tuesday, St. year 1980.
5. SHAH JIVRAJ KARMASI from, Aso Vad Amas, Tuesday, St. year 1980.
6. SHAH DERAJ NAGSI from Aso Vad Amas, Tuesday, St. year 1980.

SALLEHMAHOMED OOMER DOSSAL
R413

NOTICE

THE TEXAS COMPANY.

THE marketing in Western India of lubricating oils and greases, and other products of The Texas Company, U. S. A., now carried on in Bombay by a Branch Office of the Company will, with effect from 1st December, 1924, be transferred to an agency represented by Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co., of 5, Bank Street, Bombay, whose large force of competent engineers will ensure the Company's customers present and prospective continuity of efficient and close attention to their lubricating requirements.

It is requested that all orders and communications from 1st December, 1924, be addressed to Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co., but all payments for supplies to the end of November, 1924, and communications relative thereto, should be addressed to the undersigned to 31st December, 1924.

C. K. MAGILL,
General Manager for India,
THE TEXAS COMPANY,
Sorab Mansion, Mursban Road.
Bombay, 18th November, 1924.
22037

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.

LOST OR MISPLACED.

A SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 635 for 20 fully paid up shares No. 41997/42016 of the National Financing and Commission Corporation, Ltd., (now converted into the Bank of Morvi, Ltd.) standing in the name of Mr. Raghavendra Krishna Kembhai is LOST or MISPLACED. People having any claims on these shares should lodge them at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10/16, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, within a fortnight from this date after which a duplicate share certificate will be issued to the registered shareholder abovenamed.
22161

MCKENZIES LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 15th December, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors
MCKENZIE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
22164.

TO BE LET.

A spacious GROUND FLOOR for Show-room or Offices with a large basement in the centre of business locality. Apply CLUBWALA & CO., 44, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay.
R 406

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England).

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT

CANCELLATION OF TRAINS.

THE following Suburban Trains will be cancelled on 2nd December, 1924.
97 Down leaving Victoria Terminus 8/35 and arriving Thana 9/46.
135 Down leaving Victoria Terminus 8/45 and arriving Kurla 9/2[illegible]
84 Up leaving [illegible]56 and arriving V. T. 8/10.
86 Up leaving [illegible] 9/33 and arriving V. T. 10/38.
83 Down leaving [illegible]oria Terminus at 5/15 will terminate at [illegible]a.
133 Down [illegible]oria Terminus at 6.0 instead of [illegible] and arrive Kurla at 6/40 stopping at [illegible]tations.
11 Down Pas[illegible] leaving Victoria Terminus at 7/0 [illegible]d 12 Up Passenger leaving Delhi at [illegible]a 3rd December will not stop at Nay[illegible]

I. W. STOKES,
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent
Bombay, 21-11-1924.
22138

NOTICE

MADRAS RACES 1924-25.

OWNERS and TRAINERS are remained that
(1) Entries for the First Extra Meeting will close at 3 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 26th November, 1924.
(2) Final Entries for the First Meeting and First Entries for the Second Meeting will close at 3 p.m. on MONDAY, 1st December, 1924.
(3) Final Entries for the Second Meeting will close at 3 p.m. on MONDAY, 15th December, 1924.

For Prospectus please apply to the Secretary.

H. A. HILDEBRAND, Major.
Secretary, Madras Race Club.
Saidapet P. O., Madras
Telegraphic Address 'RACECLUB,' Madras.
22032

NOTICE

SALE OF LEASEHOLD LAND AND METAL SHEET FACTORY OF MESSRS. ALIMA HOMED JIVABHAI, SITUATE AT SITA FALWADY AT MAZAGAON.

THE undersigned (Trustees of the Composition Deed, dated 18th July, 1924, and made between the partners of Messrs. Alimahomed Jivabhai, the undersigned and the diverse creditors of Messrs. Alimahomed Jivabhai) are prepared to receive tenders for the purchase of leasehold land, measuring 25,545 square feet and the Factory erected thereon and the Machinery tools, Die Punches appliances, etc. in the said Factory known as the Metal Factory of Messrs. Alimahomed Jivabhai, situate at Sitafalwady at Mazagaon, without the Fort.

The Machinery in the Metal Factory is in complete working order. It has the capacity to punch and polish approximately 15 Maunds of Copper, brass or Allummum vessels per day.

The Factory and the Machinery can be seen by previous appointment made with the undersigned.

The list of Machinery and conditions on which the leasehold land building thereon and the Machinery tools punches, etc., are to be sold, can be seen at the Office of Messrs Khoja Mithabhai Nathoo, Hanuman Building, Tamba Kanta, Pydhoni, without the Fort, any week day, between the hours of 12-30 to 4-30 p.m.

No pledge is given to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders are to be delivered at the Office of Messrs. Amin and Desai, Solicitors, Medows Street, Fort, with the sum of Rs. 5,000 and should be delivered with Rs. 5,000 not later than 2 p.m. on the 10th day of December 1924. The person whose tender shall be accepted will have to pay the price less Rs. 5,000 deposited with the tender and complete the sale within a month from the date of the acceptance of the tender. The person whose tender shall be accepted shall be deemed to have seen and accepted the conditions subject to which the leasehold land and the building thereon and the Machinery and plant are sold.

Bombay, dated the 21st November, 1924

(Sd). HABIB ESMAIL,
for self and Co-Trustees.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE

PROCESSION OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY ALONG QUEEN'S ROAD ON TUESDAY, THE 2ND DECEMBER 1924.

IN compliance with instructions received from the Commissioner of Police, it is hereby notified that no trains will run between Grant Road and Church Gate Stations from 9-20 to 10-20 a.m. on Tuesday, 2nd December, 1924, and the booking offices at Church Gate, Marine Lines and Charni Road will be closed. No train will leave Colaba after 9-10 until the procession has passed Charni Road Station, and no trains will proceed from Grant Road to Colaba after 9-4 until the procession has left Queen's Road.

E. TREVOR ROBINSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 27th Nov. 1924.
22167.

BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—6, Hare St. Calcutta.

NOTICE

AS Messrs. GHOSH and Co., are no longer Managing Agents of this Company, the Public are hereby notified that all transactions are to be done direct with the SECRETARY and the Company will not be responsible for any transaction or business done with the said Messrs. GHOSH & CO.

K. N. TAGORE,
Secretary.
6, Hare Street, CALCUTTA.
9th November, 1924.
22160

THE BHURTPORE PRESS CO, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 10th December, 1924, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 74-76, Bora Bazaar Street, Fort, at 3-0 p.m. (B. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company made up to 30th June, 1924.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st December, 1924 to 16th December, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board
PREMJI OOKERDA & CO.,
Secretaries & Agents
Bombay, 26th November, 1924
22157

INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for running contracts for the supply of the undermentioned Stores. Deliveries from the 1st April, 1925 to 31st March, 1926.

Tenders must reach the Office of the Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, not later than 4 p.m. on 22nd December, 1924. Tenderers are at liberty to be present or to send a representative to be present at the opening of tenders at the above office at 11-30 a.m. on the 23rd December, 1924.

Copies of tender forms and conditions of the running contract together with necessary specifications can be obtained on application by letter or telegram. A remittance by money order only of Rs. 5 which is the price for two sets of contract conditions for each item must be sent to the Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, either with the letter of application or simultaneously with the despatch of the telegram. The exact sum only should be remitted. No tenders will be sent by V. P. P. The money will not be returned.

The Chief Controller of Stores does not pledge himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves to himself the right of accepting the whole or any part of any tender as he may think fit.

Description of goods.	Approximate quantities.
Item No. (1) Portland Cement	tons. 3,000
Item No. (2) a. Cotton Waste for cleaning	tons. 700
b. Cotton waste	tons.
b. Cotton waste for packing axle boxes	300
Item No. (3) a. Mineral Axle Oil	gallons. 10,20,000
b. Superheater Cylinder Oil	gallons. 16,000
Item No. (4) Paulins, pure flax	800

Delivery.—In quantities as required at any time during the period 1st April, 1925 to 31st March, 1926.
22165

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

O. S. 222/24.

JALAKAM KUPPUSAMI ..... Plaintiff.
NARAHARI ANANDA RAU ..... Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE that a suit has been filed against you in the D. M. Cant., Chittoor, and it is posted for hearing to 29-11-24; failing your presence it will be decided exparte.

C. D. THOLASI RAM MUDALIAR,
Vakil for Plaintiff.
R432

RE: PROPOS[illegible]
IMMOVEABLE [illegible]
GIRGAUM BY [illegible]
& CO. THROU[illegible]
COWA[illegible]

NOTICE IS HERE[illegible] of our clients [illegible] NECKJI SETHNA and [illegible] JEBHOY SETHNA, that [illegible] Girgaum, bearing Collector's [illegible] Survey No. 620, Old Survey [illegible] Survey Nos. 8073-4, Cadestral S[illegible] described in the advertisement [illegible] Public Auction appearing under th[illegible] Messrs. Sorabjee Cawasjee and Co[illegible] of a leasehold tenure but the said [illegible] land was till recently held on a mo[illegible] tenancy from our abovenamed clients [illegible] NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIV[illegible] that Bai Bhicaiji Rustomji Aski, the Executrix of the late Mr. Dossabhoy Dorabji Gordhan, who purports to have mortgaged the said premises to Marwarj Kera Mulji and Co., having failed to pay the monthly rent our clients have terminated the said tenancy and they intend to institute proceedings in ejectment

Dated this 25th day of November, 1924.
MERWANJI KOLA AND CO.
Attorneys for Bai Dhunbaiji Manekji Sethna and Bai Jaiji Dhunjibhai Sethna.
22148

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HASSAM GOOLAM HOOSEIN of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the property either by way of mortgage, gift sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office No. 40, Picket Road, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if, any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure (but the cess whereof is now redeemed), containing by admeasurement Five hundred and eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 299, New No. A/363, New Survey No. 1A/43 and Cadastral Survey No. 1051, Mahim Division, together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 5231-5232, Street Nos. 8-9 with the moiety of Gully on the south side of the premises all which premises are situated at and on the upper Mahim (Custom Road) Old Darga Street, now called Cadell Road, outside the Fort at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded, on the East by the Old Darga Street, on the West by the Sea, on the North party by the Sea and partly by the property of Khanbhai and on the South by the property of Dorabji Byramji.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1924.
GULAMALI C. MOOLJI,
Purchaser's Vakil.
22162

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of GOVERDHANDAS KARSONDAS SHROFF, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant. ... Deceased.

KESHAVJI GOVERDHANDAS SHROFF, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 92A, Banganga Road, outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL,

The 24th day of November, 1924.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
22163

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PRANJIVAN MORARJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

PARVATIBAI, widow of Pranjivan Morarji, residing at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twentieth day of November in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 20th day of November, 1924.
Messrs. AMARCHAND AND MANGALDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
22160

[redacted]

25.

BANK

..... Plaintiff.

SARDESAI,

..... Defendant.

SALE.

LDINGS, MACHINERY,

SSETS, etc., of the Hind

factory at Billimora, at the

he mortgagee, of the Bank of

LIQUID ASSETS.

and small boxes full of candles, boxes

wicks, Lead sheets, wax mixed with

allin, wax, soda sulph, soda ash, china

ay, glycerine, pens, moulds, paraffin, pitch,

ins, other utensils and materials, type-

writer and furniture, etc.

These shall be sold by auction on 8th day of December, 1924.

MACHINERY.

Glycerine plant, fatty acid distillation plant, autoclave plant, pressing plant, candle plant, soap-making plant, steam and water pipings valves, engines and boilers, work shop and general stores, shafting, pullies and belting, tanks, etc.

LANDS.

Survey Nos. 320, 321/1, 321/2, 322, 331, 334, altogether seven Bighas and one Vasa with standing mangoes and other trees, wells, etc.

BUILDINGS.

Factory buildings, engines and boiler houses, cellers, chawls, godowns, bungalows, etc.

Further particulars and conditions can be ascertained from the Jahernamas affixed to the factory building and on the Court Board. Lands, Machinery, Buildings shall be sold on 26th day of December, 1924.

I. D. SATGHERE,
District Judge, Navsari.
R403

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4—30 P.M. (S.T)

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAMATIPURA 14th STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Sheth Hemrajbhai Hirjibhai the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Manjibhai Curson the Mortgagor in Pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Mortgage deed dated the 4th December 1922 and in the deed of Further [illegible] dated 19th June 1923 made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned and undermentioned immoveable property on SATURDAY the 29th November 1924 at 4—30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government Leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kamatipura 14th Street outside the Fort and in the Registration sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 155 4/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 16,17,22 and 32 New Nos. 16215, 16216 16221 and 16231 Old Survey Nos. 28, 29, 34 and 41 New Survey Nos. 6891 and Cadastral Survey No. 210 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 2163 (1 and 2), Street Nos. 148—150 and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the property of Govindji Kuber on or towards the West by the property of Sonabai Rustomji, on or towards the North by the Kamatipura 14th Street and on or towards the South by Sweeper's Passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Sabnis Goregaonker and Sswjit Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BHOIWAR LANE WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 3106 of 1924.

Mangaldas Ranchhoddas ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Hiralal Nagindas Parekh ..... Defendants.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Kanga and Co., Attorneys for Seth Mangaldas Ranchhod dass the Plaintiff and on account and at the risk of Mr. Hiralal Nagindas Parekh the Defendant, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Consent Decree passed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 8th October 1924 in the above Suit, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on SATURDAY the 13th December 1924 at 4—30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Bhoiwar Lane within the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 71 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 335 New No. 3280 Old Survey No. 1169 and New Survey No. 9038 and bearing Cadastral No. 352 of Fort Division and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Hirjibhai Hormusji Lord on or towards the South by the said Bhoiwar Lane on or towards the East by he property of Naoroji Pallonji Mistry and on or towards the West by the property of Dhunji Kika which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward No. 1748 Street No. 66 New Street No. 22.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Kanga and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor at their office at Usuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the Undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS

AUCTIONS SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY CONTAINING TWO BUNGALOWS SITUATE AT GHATKOPER.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from the Owner sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on Sunday the 30th November, 1924 at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Ghatkoper in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla being portion of plots bearing Nos. 31-32-33 and containing by admeasurement about 1800 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of plot admeasuring 5953 1/3 square yards of thereabouts and being a portion of Survey No. 232-244-257-259 P. No. 9-13-14-12 and F No. 5 and 1 and Entry No. 371-791 and 792-802-951 and 966 bounded on or towards the East by public road and beyond that by the property of the Vendors on or towards the West by the property of Umersey Raisey and Devraj Tokersey on or towards the North by the property of Champsey Manji on or towards the South by the property of the Vendors and which said piece of land is described in the plan thereof and is thereon surrounded by a red boundary line.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

P. S.—The Bungalows are recently built and are situated near the Railway Station and are complete with a well and compound.

Private offers will also be received by the undersigned.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY ORNAMENTS.

By order of Messrs. Hiralal and Co., Solicitors and on account and at the risk of Adamji Babuji, Messrs. GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 72, Medows Street, Fort, THIS-DAY SATURDAY, the 29th November, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Pearl Raifuls, Pearl Bangles, Pearl Nose Rings, Diamond Rings, Ruby Earrings, Gold Chains and Rings, Bangles Vajartik etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 25152

AN OPPORTUNITY TO LOVERS OF ARTISTIC FURNITURES.

AUCTION SALE OF MADE-TO-ORDER TEAK, MAHOGANISED WALL NUT HIGHLY-POLISHED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, HANDSOME INLAID FANCY MIRRORED AND CABINET SLIDING DINING TABLE, JACOBIAN FULL-SIZED SIDEBOARDS, ARM-CHAIRS, RICH CHESTERFIELD SET OF LEATHER LINED CHAIRS ANT SOFAS, FANCY TABLES, LAMPS, RICH GLASS CROCKERY AND PLATEDWARE ETC.

TO-MORROW at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at Chapsey Terrace, Altamont Road, Cumbala Hill, very valuable artistic and well-made furniture such as sliding dining table, Jacobian large and small mahoganised mirrored sideboards, leather-cushioned arm chairs, dining room show-cases and cabinets, Jacobian Chesterfield sets of sofas, chairs, inlaid revolving book-cases, writing table, silk tapestry lined drawing room suite, fancy teapoys reclining sofas, single iron beds, Jacobian style mirror and panelled door almyrah, dressing chest of drawers to match, solid clothes and gown presses, mirrored hattand, marble top washing tables, towel-stands soiled linen box, meat safe, glass crockeries, and best platedware etc.

Property of J. Sayce Esqr. and others.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW AT 3 P.M. (S.T.) AT CARNAC HOUSE, NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET, OPP. G. T. HOSPITAL CARNAC ROAD.

Messrs. MISTRY and CO., will sell by Public and Bona-fide Auction Sale at the above address, Solid teak and blackwood household furniture such as Dining Table, Chairs, Crockery show cases, Chesterfield suites of sofas and Chairs sweet toned Cottage Piano, by Monington London solid Brass double beds, single iron beds, mirrored door almirahs, dressing and marble top washing tables neat-safe, glass crockery, porcelainware etc.

Property of Mrs. M. Winkler.

Property on view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of Insurance office concerned.
1 case a about 12 doz. boxes Albion milk and sulphur soap.

Property of Gentlemen.

Furniture such as cupboards, dining tables, cots, chairs, sofas, revolving chairs, writing tables, tiffin Baskets, meat safe, partitions, despatch boxes, etc., etc.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 2148 of 1924 (Marker v/s. Almai) furniture such as cupboards, chairs, writing tables, large stands broken tiles, etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred gig.
1 second-hand rubber tyred bronbham.
1 Waler Horse in saddle and harness.
1 Arab horse in harness.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Padamsi Sea View 1st floor (West) Napean Sea Road (Dubash Estate) very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture of the latest design, rich glass crockery, and platedware sideboard with mirrors, dining table and chairs, dumb-waiters and teapoys wall and table clocks, Electric light fans, rich carpets, Chesterfield suites, cabinets, ornaments, iron cots, almyrahs, E. ceiling fan, cupboards, chest of drawers dressing and washhand tables cloth and gown presses, silver cabinets, ice box, reclining sofas hatstands filter meat safes etc., etc.

The property of A. B. Lawson, Esqr.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 219 CRATES OF EMPTY SODA-WATER BOTTLES.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TO-DAY SATURDAY, the 29th instant sell by Public Auction at 3—30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms by order of the [illegible] concerned and on account and at the [illegible] the defaulting Indentor the following:—

39—Crates each 1/2 gross [illegible]dd's soda-water bottles 6 oz.

162—Crates each 1/2 [illegible]'s soda-water bottles 8 oz.

9—Crates each 1/2 gross [illegible]'s soda-water bottles 10 oz.

9—Crates each 1/2 gross [illegible]dd's soda-water bottles 12 oz.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE THREE PROPERTIES AT WALKESHWAR ROAD, BANDRA AND UDWADA IN THREE DIFFERENT LOTS.

Particulars of sale relating to the immoveable properties respectively situate at Walkeshwar Road, Bandra and Udwada to be put up for sale in three different lots by Messrs. BENNETT and CO., Auctioneers by Public Auction on the premises at Walkeshwar Road TO-DAY SATURDAY the 29th inst. at 4 p.m. (S. T.) by order and under instructions from Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co., attorneys for the Mortgagees Bai Meherbai widow of Bomanji Edalji Cassinath and others.

LOT 1.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land now redeemed from taxation, situate on the Western side of Walkeshwar Road, containing by admeasurement 1138 square yards be the same a little more or less.

LOT 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements or one storeyed house used as a Hindu Hotel standing thereon situate lying and being at Khar Road Bandra in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra Taluka Salsette District Thana, containing admeasurement 64 square yards or thereabouts bearing non-agricultural Survey No.

LOT 3.—FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Inami land (together with the buildings standing thereon) and also together with three pucca built wells with water wheels and trees situate lying and being at Mowza Udwada in the District of Surat Sub-District of Pardi, containing by admeasurement 1 acre and 23 Gunthas including 2 Gunthas of Kharaba land relating to well for which Rs. 2/8/0 (two and annas eight) are paid as Akar and annas eight pies eight are paid as Salami bearing Entry No. 61. Old Survey No. 5 and Revision Survey No. 11.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant Government Khet Khata land together with a well and all the trees and shrubs standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mowza Udwada in the District of Surat Sub-District Pardi and admeasuring one acre or thereabouts the Akar whereof is Rupee one and annas two (being a portion of a large piece of Government Khet Khata land admeasuring about 2 acres and 9 Gunthas Akhat whereof is Rupee two and annas eight) and bearing Entry No. 54. Old No. 3 Revision Survey No. 9.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government vacant land, situate and being at Mowza Udwada in the District of Surat Sub-District Pardi and opposite to the property firstly described in the schedule hereto bearing Entry No. 2024 Lot No 93 and admeasuring 6220 square yards or thereabouts in respect of which a lump sum of Rupees (fifty) years from twenty-fifth July one thousand nine hundred and eleven calculated at 25 times the yearly amount of assessment viz: Rupees 12/14/0 has been paid to the Government by the late Mr. Bomanji Edulji Cassinath.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors 123 Esplanade Road Fort Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE AREA OF AGRICULTURE LAND AND A LARGE TILE AND BRICK FACTORY WITH MACHINERY FOR MAKING BRICKS AND TILES AT KALYAN.

Under instructions from Mr. James Stott Receiver in Suit No. 93 of 1923 Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SUNDAY the 30th instant sell by Public Auction at 4—30 p.m. (S.T.) at Kalyan Stores near Kalyan Railway Station, the following:—

All these pieces or parcels of land or ground with the messuage factory. Drying Shed, Pug Mill Engine and Boiler House, Kiln, Chimneys, office buildings, godowns and chawls standing thereon, properties marked 134 situate at village Umbarda and property marked 35 at village Manoa Sub-Division and Taluka Kalyan and District Thana admeasuring 24 acres and 28 3/4 Gunthas or thereabouts be the same little more or less (bearing various entry and Survey numbers and area.)

VASOONDRI PROPERTY (KALYAN.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or shed or structure standing thereon situate lying and being in the Village of Vasoondri near the Titwala Station in Kalyan Taluka Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Vasoondri containing by admeasurement 197 acres and 26 Gunthas or thereabouts which bears various entry numbers survey numbers Hissa number, and area of productive and unproductive land with assessment.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, list of Machinery and for Entry and Survey numbers and the area with assessment apply to Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe Solicitors at "Standard Building" Hornby Road or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 5-30 p.m.
ITALIAN OPERA CO.
"IL TROVATORE"
To-Night at 9-30 p. m.
"RIGOLETTO"

EMPIRE CINEMA
To-day at 3-30, 6, 8 & 10 p. m.
JACKIE COOGAN
IN
"LONG LIVE THE KING"

EMPRESS CINEMA
To-day at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
WHILE NEW YORK SLEEPS
A Picture of Night life in the Great Metropolis.

MADELEINE
Presents
"The Siren of the Screen"
THEDA BARA
in
A William FOX Production
"MADAM DU BARRY"
A Historic Episode from the
FRENCH REVOLUTION
as Described by
ALEXANDER DUMA.
A FOX Drama in 6 Reels
together with
a Screaming TWO-Reel
HAROLD LLOYD
Comedy.
Also
A FINE VARIETY PROGRAMME
of
Some Extraordinary Clever
CONJURING
by Prof. DIN MAHOMED
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
A COMPLETE 2-HOURS PROGRAMME
Please Note the Change in Times
3 Shows Daily—6—8—& 10
Extra Matinees on SATURDAY & SUNDAY at 4 O'Clock.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY
Special MORNING SHOW
at 10 O'Clock
when the 3rd and the 4th Chapters of the Historic Master-piece
"BRIDGE OF SIGHS"
will be repeated, Last 10 parts.
Special Separate Arrangement for LADIES & FAMILIES.

Our Popular Prices—
Rs. 1-8, 1, As. 12, 9, 6, 4 and 3.
Bombay's New Palatial Picture House
CINÉ MADELEINE
TRAM TERMINUS, GRANT ROAD.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING!

Accurate predictions for any six questions Re. 1; 1 year reading Re. 1; 5 years Rs. 2; whole life, Rs. 3 Send time and date of birth or time of writing letter.
V. K. IYER, B. A.
Valavanur (S. A. Dt).
411

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHÉ-CINEMA
ROYAL·OPERA·HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST
TO-NIGHT 4 and 8 P. M.
RUTH ROLAND IN
"RUTH OF THE RANGE"
MOLTEN MENACE
CANCELLED ORDERS
PROMISES FULFILLED
More thrilling moments packed in these three episodes, Fuelite proves its commercial usefullness. Ruth comes very near to death before final success is attained. Pendleton reveals his identity. Ruth's restless enemy goes to his death and then she finds the happiness she deserves.
PATHE GAZETTE
ONE CYLINDER LOVE
(Mack Sennett Comedy) (In 2 Parts)
A Picture that will keep you amused. Fast and furious fun and plenty of humour and excellent entertainment.
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 12, As. 8 and As. 4
(Including Tax)
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a.m. & 1p.m. and 5 p. m and 11 p. m.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
The finest Theatre in the East
By Special Request "THE CRADLE OF THE WORLD,"
will be shown complete in eight parts
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW at 6 p.m. & 10 p.m.-show only.
Prices Rs. 2/4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1/8, Re. 1, As. 12, As. 8, As. 4 (Including Tax.)
Booking open at the Theatre between 9-30 A. M. and 1 P. M. and 5 P. M. & 11 P. M.

WEST-END
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
A PICTURE OF PEP FOR YOU!
A breathless thrilling Panorama of Romance, Adventure and Action among the modern younger set.
A PICTURE OF VIVACITY AND VALOR
"REGINALD DENNY IS THE PERFECT LOVER—HE NEVER LOSES HIS SENSE OF HUMOR."—New York Tribune.
For all Who Love Youth and Would Retain It!
"THIS IS A PICTURE WE WOULD RECOMMEND FOR AN AMUSING AFTERNOON OR EVENING."—New York Times.
A Universal Jewel
"THE RECKLESS AGE"
7 Reels—6972 feet—featuring
REGINALD DENNY
THEY SAID HE WAS A THIEF—AND HE WAS—OF HEARTS!
He came to make sure the girl would adhere to her contract to wed another man—and then he stole her heart! Here is one of the most fascinating, engaging, romantic pictures of the decade.
DASHING CRASHING
SMASHING THRILL!
TITLED BRIDEGROOM PLAYS SAFE!
DARING PLOT TO GET BRIDE'S FORTUNE OR INSURANCE CASH
"Reckless Age" to Blame for Sensational Affair, Says Bride's Father.
The Programme includes the International News:
To-Night: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
See Reginald Denny at the
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

A RECORD
IN INDIAN FILMS.
SUCCESS
Cent per Cent.
Owing to extraordinary rush of the public.
ONE WEEK MORE
SECOND WEEK.
CHANDAN
MALYAGIRI.
Time and rates as usual.
At
CINEMA
MAJESTIC
Girgaum.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAIKAWAR OF BARODA
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
AT NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, Play House
Corner—Grant Road,—Bombay.
MANAPMAN
On Saturday the 29th of November 1924 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.).
EKACHA-PYALA
On Sunday the 30th of November 1924 at 3 p. m. (S. T.).
Booking at the Theatre from 8-30 A. M. to 11 A. M. and from 3 P. M. to 8 P. M.(S. T.)
Manager.

IMPERIAL
presents
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
The most sensational photo-play
"NAVI SETHANI"
produced by
KOHINOOR FILM Co.,
Daily Four Shows at: 5, 7, 9 & 11 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS:—
On Saturday & Sunday at 3 p. m.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY JOHN ROBERT, BENJAMIN WIMBRIDGE, DEOJI KANJI, AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN MAKERS ETC. ETC.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Houghton Butcher (Eastern) Ltd., premises, next to The Automobile CO., Ltd., 5-12, Queen's Road, near Charni Road Station, the made to order complete household furniture by the above mentioned well-known makers, old blackwood carved furniture, sweet toned cottage piano, gramophone cabinet, rich glass and crockery, best platedware, sliding oval dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons, rich carpets, wardrobes, silk tapestry lined Chesterfield suite, very rich cabinets 3/4 size BILLIARD TABLE with cues, balls, marking board, etc. roll top writing tables and showcases reclining sofas rich wooden bedsteads, mirror and plain almyrahs and dressing chest of drawers, hatstands, Milner's safe etc., etc.

The property of an European gentleman proceeding home.

Furniture is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MOTOR-DEALERS.

Under instructions from Messrs. P. B. Press and on account and at the risk of the parties concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 1st December, 1924, at 2—30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of Messrs. P.B. Press, in Mangalore Street, Frere Road, Fort, the following :—

One brand new Motor Bus Body built in order to carry 14—16 passengers complete with upholstery, lamps and windscreen.

Several second-hand Motor Cars, and carriages, motor and carriage accessories a large number of tyres and tubes and various other articles suitable to the motor and carriage builders trade.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, NEW AUSTRIAN SAFES, MITA BOOT POLISH, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 1st December, 1924, at 2—30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms No. 122 Apollo Street Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, new Austrian Safes, etc.

By order of the Post-Master-General of Bombay :—Leather bags, furniture, Clocks.

By order of the office concerned :—

New Austrian safes.

6 Cases of moulding such as gilt, walnut, gold, bronze, mahg-gold. Maple silver, red gum, etc.

66 by 1 Gallon tins of Liquid Red Lead.

14 by 5 Gallons tins of Liquid Red Lead.

49 tins of Marine Iron Paint.

One lot printed Mazlin and red spotted Chundri

350 Boxes of Mita Black Boot Polish, 1 doz. tins in a box.

The property of a Mahomedan gentleman

One Mercedes Motor Car No. 2511, 15—20 H.P. 7 seater.

One Delanney Beneville Motor Car No. 2934, 25—27 H.P., seven seater.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers

J. S. MODY & CO.
Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23402.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAZI SYED STREET, SAMUEL STREET (KHOJA MOHOLA.)

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Seth Madanji Ratonji and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Damodar Vithaldas and Cursondas Damodar Vithaldas and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date 4th January 1922 and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs J.S. MODY and CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises on Saturday the 6th day of December 1924 at 4—30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned immoveable property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kaji Syed Street in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 121 square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 684, New No. 6386, Old Survey No. 391 and New Survey No. 2751, Cadestral Survey No—of Mandvi Division and bounded on or towards the East by Sweeper's Passage, on or towards the West by the said Kazi Syed Street, on or towards the North by the property of Kalyan Ramji and on or towards the South by the property of Hormusji Mancherji and which premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipality of Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1432 and Street Nos. 135—137.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 636.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 686.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 676.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 111 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 106 1/2.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 161.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 223.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 1/2.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 288 1/2.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.63 3/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 87.15.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.00.
London Brussels Frcs. 95 30
London—Rome Liras 107.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

MONEY.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Call 2 per cent nominal.
One month 2 per cent nominal.
Three month 4 per cent.
Six month 5 to 5 1/2 per cent.
Tone of money market:—Short money easy. Long money steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

London, Nov. 27.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/16. Steady.
Bar Gold £4.9.10. Quiet.
Bar Silver 33 5/16. Steady.

London, Nov. 27.

Rentes 5 per cent 50.
Bar Silver (Spot) 33 5/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 33 9/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Offerings are small. China and India buying. Steady.
Interest:—
Day to day loans 2 7/8
7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 p.c. since 5/7/23.

London, Nov. 27.

Rentes 5 p.c. 21.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay Nov 28. Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/6
Bank Demand	1/6 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 11/32
Fcs. Demand	638
American Dollars	288 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	161
Shanghai	223
Japan	111
Singapore	157 1/4

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Nov. 27.

Stockholm	17.23
Christiania	31.28
Amsterdam	11.
Switzerland	24.00
Amsterdam	11.47
Belgium (Yesterday's)	95.73
Athens	
Prague	154.25

London, Nov. 27.

Exchange on London in Paris:—
Exchange on London in:—
Paris 87.20
Germany 19.177.000 M.
Italy 106.84

New York, Nov. 27.

Demand Bills.—Closed.

DISCOUNTS.

Discount Bank Bills:—
3 M/st 3 11/16.
Indian 6 M/st 4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills:—
3 M/st 4 1/4
6 M/st 4 3/4

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

3 months London discounts 3 15/16 per cent.
6 months London discounts 4 5/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

STOCKS., ETC.

London, Nov. 27.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 1/8 plus 1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 1/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 5/16 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £79 1/8 plus 1/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £103 unchanged
Indian Loan 7 per cent £116 unchanged
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 58 1/8—1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £48 nominal unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 1/4, unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 58 1/4 unchanged

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/10.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/7.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 65/10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 84/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 93/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 97/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 97/8.
5 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1925 102/8.
5 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1928 103/6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 100/10.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 102/2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 103/4.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 106/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 74/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 99.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 74.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 95.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1975 73.

SHARES.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1407/8, Central Bank 23, India Bank 73/8 and Eastern Bank 76.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 417/8, Bombay Cotton 533 Bombay Dyeing 866/4, Bradbury 500, Century 403/12, Central India 517/8, Colaba Land 152/8, Coorla 160, Crescent 230, Dwan 630, Edward Sassoon 185, Elphinstone 35, Fazulbhoy 861/4, Globe 60, Gokak 102/8, Indian Bleaching 225, Indian Malwa 407/8, Kastoorchand 150, Khatao 190, Kohinoor 1185, Luxmi Cotton 4625, Madhowji 370, Mathuradas 230, M. Petit 2050, Morarji 2600, New Great 402/8, New City 295, Pabani 352/8, Pearls 556/4, Phoenix 570, Simplex 248/12, Swan 1025, Swadeshi 622/8, Tata Mill 180 and Vishnu Cotton 1650.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 186/4, Bombay Burma 315, Bombay Burma N. I. 70, Bt. Burma Pet 5/8, Bombay Tramway 86/14, Bombay Steam 62/8, Bundi Cement 9, Katni Ord. 60, Katni Defd. 150, New India 12/4, Shivrajpur 46/8, Tata Iron Ord. 10/4, Tata Iron Defd. 36/14, Tata Hydro 195, Scindia Steam 7/8.

London, Nov. 27.

Hongkong Bank £138.
Chartered Bank £20 5/8.
National Bank £45 1/2
P. & O. Bank £10 3/4
Eastern Bank £6.

London, Nov. 27.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—
Total Bullion £128.500.000 No change.
Public Deposits £1.8700.000 Dec £300.000
Other Deposits £112.300.000 Inc £5.100.000
Govt. Securities £41.200.000 Dec £800.000.
Other Securities £82.400.000 Inc £6.400.000
Notes & Gold £25.200.000 Dec £800.000
The Bank Reserve is 192 per cent of the Liabilities.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 27.

Lunava Tea is offering 27,280 shares to existing shareholders in proportion of one new to every complete ten shares now held with a premium of 20 shillings per share.

The following companies have declared interim dividends:— Ederapolla 7 1/2 p.c.; Eastern Assam 10 p.c.; Bagracote 10 p.c.; Chadpore 7 1/2 p.c., Chulsa 10 p.c., Dangua 5 p.c., and Sylhet 5 p.c.

Bar gold ready Rs. 22/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/9/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 75/3.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 75/3.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 75/13.

London, Nov. 27.

Bar gold ready £89-10.
Silver ready d. 33-5.
Silver forward d. 33/9.

TONE OF SILVER—
Weak. India bought for immediate shipment. China sold. Sellers came in after the price was fixed.

GOLD.

London, Nov. 27.

Of about 300,000 sterling gold arrived from South Africa, nearly all has been taken up by India. There has been rather smaller demand for shipment direct from Durban but it has been set off by shipment of gold from Capetown to London for conversion into sovereigns on arrival and re-shipment to India. The estimate is 750,000 sterling which has been arranged in this manner.

GOLD.

Bombay, November 28

Ready:—22 9-0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	At 6 p.m
Magsar	22-8-0	22-9 6	22 9 6
Posh	22-8 6	22-9 9	22 9 9

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 0—5 -0
Posh 0— 9 0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, November 28

Ready:—76-4-0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	At 6 p.m
Magsar	75 9-0	76 6-0	76-6-0
Posh	75-8-0	75-15-0	75-15-0

Teji Mandi
Magsar 1—0—0
Posh 1—12—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

November 28.

New York market was closed yesterday. Liverpool has been reported 1 point up to 1 point down. The market was quiet and featureless.

A series of quiet markets have of late been experienced in the American markets, and the dullness passing has been of a limited and more or less of an evening-up nature, with prices showing minor alterations. The movement has been carried out within comparatively narrow limits as "bearish" proclivities have been restrained by the fact that despite more reassuring crop accounts during the last few days, these have not helped to encourage short selling.

The local market since last few days keeps up remarkably steady, but present prices, in our opinion, are too high compared with Americans, and we think it is only a question of time before we will see a level more in keeping with the size of the crop. Arrivals still continue to the small and there is consequently no pressure which fact naturally tends to maintain prices.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning unchanged at Rs. 474 for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Exporting and Commission Houses were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 472. Around this level one of the Japanese Houses and Bazar operators bought lifting the values to Rs. 474, and the market closed at Rs. 476. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 477/4 and advancing to Rs. 478/4 on buying by jobbers and a Japanese firm, eased to Rs. 477 on selling by Commission Houses and closed firm at Rs. 477/4 at 6-30 p.m.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 454 and steadily improved to Rs. 458 on buying by Shroffs and closed at Rs. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 448 and going down by a rupee improved to Rs. 451 on buying by one Japanese firm, and closed at Rs.

F. G. Bengal Dec./January and March were nominally quoted Rs. 402/4 and Rs. 403.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet and dull yesterday and the demand was limited. About 1,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS, at 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, November 28

Fully Good Broach	April/May	477 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	405
" "	March	405
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	459 1/2
"	March	454

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay November, 28.

		Fine.	Fully Good.
M. G. Bengal	Punjab	487	472
M. G. Oomra		520	505

E. I. [illegible] ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, November 28.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	477
" " Bengal	Dec./January	404
F. G. Bengal	March	402
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	458
" "	March	452

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

November, 28.

New York market 27th Nov. was closed.

New York spot on 26th Nov. 24.25.

New Orleans 24.10.

Liverpool Market 27th November 19p4.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.30	Jan.	13.27—03	13.30 —	13.31	+01
13.37	Mar.	13.34—03	13.37 —	13 38	+01
13.42	May			13.43	+01
13.38	Jul			13.38	—
12.88	Oct.			1..87	—01
	Egyptian				
25.10	Nov			25 0	—10
23.10	Jan			23.45	—05

Telegraphic market advice:—(1) New York sales futures on Wednesday last estimated at 275,000.

(2) Market quiet and featureless. American cross rate 4.63¼.

Liverpool, Nov. 27.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

January	13.31	plus .01
March	13.38	plus .01
May	13.43	plus 01
July	13.38	unchanged

COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 27.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 100.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 200.
Mid Americans pet Universal Standard 13.55 Fair demand.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 26.00.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 27.

January	19.29	— .01
March	13.36	— .01
May	13.42	unchanged.
July	13.38	unchanged

EGYPTIAN.

November	25.05	— .05
January	23.05	— .05
March	21.95	— 05

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 27.

Cotton Delivery Liverpool.	Mid. Uplands G. O. C.
November	13.25 unchanged.
December	13.24 plus .01
January	13.31 " .01
February	13.33 " .01
March	13.38 " .01
April	13.38 unchanged.
May	13.43 plus .01
June	13.46 unchanged
July	13.38 unchanged.
August	13.20 —.01
September	13.07 —.10
October	12.87 —.01
November	12.75 —.01

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

INDIAN COTTON—SPOTS.

Liverpool, Nov. 27.

Scinde	a
Good	11.85
Fully Good	12 25
Fine	12 65
Bengal	
Good	11.90
Fully Good	12.35
Fine	12.75
Oomra	
Good	12.00
Fully Good	12.50
Fine	13.00
Broach	
Good	12.25
Fully Good	12.65
Fine	13.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 27.

November	25.00	—.10
December	24.30	—.05
January	23.05	—.05
February	22.55	—.10
March	21 90	—.20
April	21.62	—.18
May	21.22	—.18
June	20.87	—.18
July	20.52	—.23
August	20.32	—.23
September	20.07	—.28
October	19.77	—.28
November	19.80	

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Nov. 27.

Futures at New York.
January closed.
March closed.
May closed.
July closed.

...METALS.

London, Nov. 27.

English best Selected Copper £67 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £63 13/16.
Copper Braziers £84 1/2
Yellow Metal £7 7/8
Hard Spelter £38 1/2
Corrugated Sheets £17 5/8

BRASS

Bombay, November 28.

		Per md.	Rs	a	p.
Brass English		3/4	58	0	0
Do.		1	60	0	0
Do.		1 1/4	60	0	0
Do		1 1/2	61	0	0
Do		1 3/4	58	0	0
Do.		2	58	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, November 28.

	Per md.	Rs	a	p.
Copper, German	3/4	64	0	0
Copper	1	64	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	64	0	0
Copper American	1 1/2	65	0	0
Copper	1 3/4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Kisi		36	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal	3/4	57	8	0
" "	to 1	57	0	0
" "	1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2	57	0	0
German Copper	1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2	64	8	0
American Copper	3/4 to 1, 1 1/4	65	0	0

WHEAT.

London, Nov. 27.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. Cargo J/F Sellers 62/6.
Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. Cargo J/F Sellers 63/9.
Tone:—Firmer with moderate offerings and fair inquiry to outports.

SHARE BAZ...

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/...	
Ahmedabad Advance ex-divi.	417-8	..	
Bombay Cotton	535	..	63...
Bombay Dyeing	875 67 8-77-8	871-4	866
Century	410-12 8	408-12	7 8-4...
Nagpur ex-divi.	52 -0-20-22-8	821-4	17-8 16-...
Oudhe	135	135	132-8
Crescent	237-8-35	408-12	32-8-31 4-23...
Indore	410-7-8-8 12	408-12	407 8
Kohinoor	1185	..	1185
New Great	408 12 5-7-8	406 4	2-8-4-4 402 8
Pearl	555 51-4-52-8	536	51-4 50-47-8-546-4
Phoenix	57 -8	..	570
Rhamnas	102 8	..	103-12
Simplex	252-8-50 52-8	250	46-4 51-4-248-12
Swan	1025	..	1025
Swadesh ex-divi.	623-12-22-8 25	625	2...62-8
Pabni	352-8-55	..	352 8
Fazal	872-5-67-8-70	868-12-67 8	65-801-4
Mathuradas	230	..	230
Tata Mill	185	..	180
Globe	60	..	60
Mysore	116-4	..	116-4
Madhavji	378-4-72-8-75	373 12	70-72-8-370
Finlay ex-divi.	765	..	765
Gokak ex-divi	102-8	..	102-8
Edward Sassoon	183 12	..	185
Meyer Sassoon	122-8	..	125
Alcock	186-4	..	186-4
Bombay Burma Old	316-4	..	315
Bombay Elec. Tram ex-divi	87 8	..	86 14
Bombay Steamer Ordy	62 8	..	62 8
Bundi Cement	9	..	9
Central E. Mining	26-12	..	26 8
Indian Cement	36-4	..	35
Tata Steel Ordy	11	..	10-4
Tata Steel Defd.	36-4-36 14	..	37-8-36-4 36-14

Australian Jan/Feb Sellers 64/3.
Choice White Karachi N/D Sellers 66.
Soft Red Karachi N/D Sellers 62.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, November, 28
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 64	0 0	8 2 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	54 0 0	8 4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla	56 0 0	8 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 12 0	12 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 10 0	12 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 10 0	14 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 6 0	13 14 0
Teelseed White 85-15	78 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	76 0 0	15 9 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	74 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Black	69 0 0	13 12 0
Poppyseed, White	13 12 0	14 8 0
Groundnuts	70 0 0	14 6 0
Mowrasced	9 2 0	9 6 0
Castorseed	0 0 0	16 4 0
Cotton Seeds Ready		
Delivery		5 15 0

Forward.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	7 11 6
Linseed, May	14 0 6
Groundnuts J/F	19 8 0
Cotton Seed D/J	5 14 0
Teelseed Gajar 85/15 D/J	18 0 0
Cotton Seed M/M	5 10 0

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 27.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La-Plata Argentine for Nov/Decr. Shipment to Hull at £21 5/8 and for Jan/Feb. Shipment to Hull at £21 5/8. In castorseed Bombay for Dec/Jan. Shipment to Italy 3 p.c. at £27 5/8.

Linseed La-Plata Argentine,—Quiet trade closing steadier at £21 5/8 paid and buyers for Nov/Decr. Shipment.

Cottonseed Bombay was slow and closed at £10 7/8 Sellers for Nov/Decr. Shipment.

Castorseed Bombay Nov/Decr. Sellers £29.

London, Nov. 27.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags N/D Re-Sellers £23 7/8

Tone:—Poor demand. Closing rather steadier.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Months Decr Value 44 7/8.
Buyers etc., Jan/Apl. Buyers 44/6

London, Nov. 27.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La-plata Argentine afloat for Hull at £21 1/2 for Jan/Feb. At 21 5/8 in Castorseed Bombay for Jan. Shipment to Italy 3 per cent at £27 3/4 in Wheat, parcels, Choice White Karachi for Decr/Jan. Shipment at 63 and afloat for Hull at 62.

RAPESEED.

London, Nov. 27.

Ferozepore Real Bold Nov/Dec Sellers £23.

Toria Nov/Decr. Sellers £23 3/8.

Brown Cawnpore Nov/Decr. Sellers £22 5/8.

Tone:—Neglected and easier.

BARLEY.

London, Nov 27.

Karachi Barley Nov/Decr. Sellers 42.

MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

London, Nov. 27.

Fluctuations in price have been rather sharp during the past week, due to alternate buying and selling by India and China, Continental purchases not being sufficient in importance to influence the market at present. To-day there has been some demand from India for immediate shipment. Stocks in London are heavy and spot price throughout the week has been a farthing discount compared with the forward. General tendency is uncertain but Messrs. Mocatta do not look for any important change for the present.

(For other Commercial ... page 8.)

BAY MARKETS.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

COTTON.

FOREIGN MARKETSt

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Nov. 28.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a moderate decline in New York and small change in Liverpool as compared with a week ago. Early the market declined on some long liquidation and hedge selling on bearish Bureau Report. In the middle of the week the prices improved on trade buying. At the close the market was again easier.

Business in American markets has run on rather dull and featureless lines since last we wrote and price fluctuations have kept within narrow limits and on balance show but slight change. The main feature of the week has been the publication of the Official Bureau Report indicating the estimated yield on 15th November as 12,852,000 bales whilst the total quantity of cotton ginned upto 13th inst. showing 11,148,000 bales. The report turned out as anticipated but the ginnings display a record figure.

The situation at the moment is being driven by purely ordinary trade conditions of supply and demand and the prospect of a large yield is being met by the belief that round current rates or below, the takings of the world will be sufficient to offset this. At the same time the continuance of extremely favourable weather conditions in the cotton region is helping to a further expansion in crop ideas. We see little attraction in any of the nearer months' position owing to the amount of undesirable cotton that is in stock in Liverpool, and in view of the increased crop the outlook seems to be for a gradual weakening in the nearer months, until differences approach a carrying premium to enable merchants to hold even undesirable qualities.

Trade reports from Manchester continue to be satisfactory, and in some quarters spinners have covered their commitments by substantial purchases of actual. On the whole consumers are in a more comfortable situation as regards supplies than they have been for some weeks. The enquiry is still active from principal customers, though prices are such that they are not attractive, and do not lead to substantial business but it indicates that different centres are still in want of goods and would be ready to absorb on a lower level. Business in American spot cotton this week has been singularly poor and the actual turnover has been limited. The poor off-take has been due to the fact that spinners have bought fairly freely on new season cotton to arrive so that at the moment majority of consumers do not worry about entering into further commitments.

On the whole we continue to adhere to the views expressed in our previous circulars, namely that a decline is more likely than an advance looking to the expanding nature of the crop and although the market in the near future may show no material change, we expect that prices ultimately will show a considerably lower level. We would, therefore, advise that should the opportunity occur, conservative sales be put out in strong markets.

As regards the position of the local market, the same presents a steady undertone and the fact that arrivals are still small tends to maintain prices. It is rather unfortunate that further rains in the Berar and Central Provinces districts this week have not only done an additional damage to the quality and also reduced the ultimate outturn, but have also delayed the movement of the crop, and this factor may sustain the market for the time being. Nevertheless we expect the market to give way eventually as present prices look to us too high, and we would recommend our friends to effect sales on any further rise from the existing level.

The ready demand during the week has been moderate, and new crop arrivals are quickly absorbed, but at the moment the pressure is extremely limited and it will take some time yet before new crop arrives more freely.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	Last week.	This week.
New York December	23.96	23.75—21
New York January	24.20	23.90—30
New York March	24.52	24.24—28
New York May	24.78	24.58—20
New York July	24.75	24.57—18
Liverpool January	13.31———	13.31 unchgd.
Liverpool March	13.37	13.38 plus 1
Liverpool May	13.41	13.43 „ 2
Liverpool July	13.33	13.38 „ 5
Liverpool October	12.78	12.87 „ 9

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May opened on the 21st inst. at Rs. 463½ and gradually advanced to Rs. 473 on buying by Exporting and Commission Houses. On selling by Bazar operators the market receded to Rs. 469½. On the 22nd inst. the Bazar opened easier at Rs. 468 owing to a decline in New York futures, and improved to Rs. 465 on buying by Japanese Houses. On selling by Bazar operators, the market gave way to Rs. 463½ but again recovered to Rs 466 on Exporting and Commission Houses buying. On the 24th inst. the market opened at Rs. 468 and gradually advanced to Rs. 468 on buying by Commission Houses and a well-known Indore operator. Going down by a rupee and a half the prices further improved to Rs. 463 on general buying. On the 25th inst the market opened at Rs. 472 steady owing to a moderate advance in New York futures, and sharply advanced to Rs. 475 on Commission Houses and Bazar operators buying. Around this level one Indore operator and Shroffs sold and the paices eased to Rs. 465½. On the 26th inst. the market opened at Rs. 465 easier in sympathy with a moderate decline in America and gradually improved to Rs. 468½ on Bazar operators buying. On the 27th inst the market opened at Rs. 468 and steadily advanced to Rs. 475 on buying by Commision Houses and a well-known Indore operator and aftersome fluctuations closed on the same day at Rs. 474½.

Fine Oomra Dec/January opened on the 21st inst. at Rs. 453 and gradually declined to Rs. 444½ on Shroffs and Commission Houses selling. Around this level Exportors and Japanese Houses bought and the values improved to Rs. 455, but again gave way to Rs. 448 on general selling and after sharp fluctuations closed on the 27th instant at Rs. 458. Fine Oomra March opened on the 21st inst at Rs. 446 and gradually declined to Rs. 437 on Shroffs selling, but again recovered to Rs. 447 on Commission Houses and Shroffs buying and after sharp fluctuations closed on the 27th inst. at Rs. 451 F G Bengal Dec/January opened on the 21st inst. at Rs. 404 and closed on the 27th inst. at Rs. 402½ the highest being Rs. 405 and the lowest Rs. 394. Bengal March closed at Rs. 402½ on the 27th instant.

PIECE-GOODS.

No fresh developments have taken place in the cloth market during the past week and a quieter tone has prevailed throughout, owing to the absence of wholesale demand. The retail demand, though good, has not been sufficient to sustain the level of prices. The increase in the inquiry, which was expected by this time, has not materialised, in spite of the depleted stocks, held by the consuming districts, needing replenishment. Some needy merchants have been anxious to sell off their holdings, regardless of the present cost for replacement, and current rates have therefore given way in some styles. Grey Shirtings have hardly shown any change. Grey Drills and Jaconets have been easier. Some reduction has been noticeable in White goods, especially in 36 inches by 20 yards Gold End White Mulls and narrow width Nainsooks.

The market in Calcutta has been dull and lifeless, with stocks increasing and prices getting lower. The clearances in Karachi Market have been fair in Prints, but other styles continue to be neglected. The continued poor offtake from here as well as from Calcutta and Karachi is due, firstly, to the tightness of money, secondly to the abnormally dearer costs compared with the pre-war prices, and thirdly to the distrust on the part of the sellers to give credit and the insistance on cash, as the financial position of customers in these abnormal times is very difficult to be ascertained. Forward business, what little was passing, has been checked and is difficult to be resumed, owing to the disparity between Manchester quotations and bazaar ruling rates, which in some cases comes to fifteen per cent, and due to the fear on the part of indentors that the manufacturers would deliver goods already sold, earlier than the time contracted for, and also cut down their present quotations to a more workable level as American Cotton Spinners have succeeded this week with the necessary four-fifth majority to increase the number of weekly hours of work from 32 to 39 from 1st December next. The U. S. A. Department of Agriculture has given the estimated yield as 12,092,000 bales, the cotton ginned upto 14th November being 11,148,000 bales. Order lists of some manufacturers are said to be running down

Local Mill Cloths are accumulating with an easier tendency in prices, as stocks with the Ahmedabad Mills are said to be heavy, and the same are being pressed for sale. This is further confirmed by the two mills advertised to be sold by Auction there next month. The absence of wholesale demand has been keenly felt. Retail sales have been effected at lower rates.

The quotations for the leading chops of Grey and Whites are as under—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs	a.	p.
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×	37½/38	12	11	6
„ 100,000	..45×	„ ..	16	8	0
„ No. 33,000	..45×	„ ..	14	8	0
„ No. 2800	....37×	..	11	8	0
„ No. 4545	..38×38	..	12	0	0
„ No. 15000	..44×38	..	13	12	0
„ No. 16000	..	„ ..	14	4	0
„ No. 17600	..	„ ..	14	12	0
Graham's No. 2730	39×	„ ..	12	8	0
„ No. 2750	..45×	„ ..	15	8	0
„ Yellow Horse	43×36	..	..		
„ No. 2310	..44×38	1-2..	..		
Dewhursts BBB	..38×38	1-2..	21	0	0
„ BB	..38×38	1-2..	18	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38×38	1-2..	16	8	0
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×	37 1/2/38	12	8	0
„ No. 4462	..4:×	„ ..	..		
Lyon's Shunker	..39×	„ ..	12	11	0
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×	38 Avg.	19	0	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	..29×40	Net	25	0	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26×40		15	8	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	..45×22	..	8	2	0
„ NO 18	..40×22	..	7	2	0
„ No. 138	..40×22	..	6	13	0
„ No. 636	..44×22	..	7	4	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	22×42	..	25	2	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	..36×40	..	28	8	0
Ralli's No 9889	..33×40	..	18	12	0
Forbes K. B. 100	..33×40	..	..		

WHITE MULLS...

Ralli's No. 6	..41×19	..	7	12	0
„ No. 60	..46×19	..	8	8	0
„ No. 600	..51×19	..	9	4	0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	..	10	12	0
„ No. 88	..58×20	..	8	0	0
„ No. 1270	..27×18	..	3	12	0
„ No. 166	..39×20	..	7	6	0
„ No. 818	..39×20	..	7	8	0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	..	5	8	0
„ No. 5362	..42×20	Net	..		
„ No. 2755	..42×20	Net	..		
„ No. 1703	..52×20	Net	14	8	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18	..	3	12	0
„ No. 119	..37×18	..	4	12	0
„ No. 229	..42×18	..	5	4	0
„ No. 339	..47×18	..	5	12	0
„ 1K-4K38",43",48"53×18		Avg.	5	14	0
„ No. 95	..58×20	..	7	15	0
„ No 66999	..40×18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 86999	..40×18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 775	..40×18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 875	..45×18	..	6	8	0
„ No. 975	..50×18	..	7	0	0
„ No. 615	..50×18	..	7	0	0
Graham's Baloon	..58×20	..	7	15	0
Greaves' No. 5060	..27×18	..	..		
Flemings No. 8080	..26×18	..	..		

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No 7070/9090	27×18	..	4	10	0
„ No. 61-81	.. „	..	4	4	0
„ No. 1850	.. „	..	3	12	0
„ No. 1900	.. „	..	3	14	0
„ No. 2600	.. „	..	4	0	0
„ No. 21021	.. „	..	4	2	0
„ No. 39620 T. B.	38×22	..	6	12	0
Graham's Nos. 88-8888	28×16	..	5	8	0
„ No. 95950-97970					
Saraswati	..36×18	..	9	8	0
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34×18	..	6	2	0
„ No. 50000	.. „	..	6	10	0
„ No. 33340/3335O/33360			7	2	0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656 6767	..26×18	..	4	6	0
Greaves' No. 30000-50000	„	..	..		
„ No. 8000 T. B.	38×22	..	..		
Ritchie's Nos 3500-4510 5520	..28×18	..	4	4	0
S. W. and Co's. Nos. 5800-5820 "Motor Car"	..	..	4	3	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS—

No. 666 Shirtings	..38×38	..Net	13	0	0
„ AAA 17 lbs.	..36×40	.. „	21	8	0
„ 2500 Shirtings	36×40	.. „	20	0	0
„ 55000 „	..44×38	.. „	15	0	0
„ 5151 „	..44×38	.. „	15	0	0
„ 4141 „	..44×38	.. „	13	8	0
„ 3800 „	..44×38	.. „	21	8	0
"C" Sheetings	30×36	Ex. Bond „	10	0	0
"9" Dragons	30×36	Ex. Bond „	10	0	0
"Elephant" Drills	29×40	.. „	19	4	0
"Duck" Drills	..26×40	.. „	15	12	0

YARN MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, Nov. 28.

There is no special change to report during the week under review and prices all round have remained nominally steady. As yet there is no improvement in demand from the consuming centres, and what little improvement was noticeable in demand from China has also disappeared owing to unfavourable exchange In every other way our market has remained quiet and prices are somewhat inclined to be easier. It is only due to steady Cotton that the decline is not sudden, otherwise, it is anticipated that if cotton prices are lost declining, Yarns, especially the Indian Yarns will drop by about two annas per lb in any case, people are much afraid of the future course of the market, and are not prepared to take any risk except for their immediate requirements.

English yarns have been in more request, especially the Cap Yarn Egyptian as well as American, and due to scarcity of Stocks, prices for ready and near deliveries have gone much further. Owing to speculative increase in Egyptian Cotton, prices for Egyptian Cops are quoted very high, and although there are inquiries at somewhat higher limits, and offers are on Cable, actual business booked has been very small owing to very high rates in Manchester. Some small lots of American Cops have however been booked.

Japanese Yarns are moving fairly satisfactorily, and as the Import Houses, have been quoting somewhat higher prices, the bazar has also increased to some extent the level of their prices; the substantial improvement however is found in Mercerised Yarns of all kinds.

Indian Mills are slowly [illegible] in small lots, and no business of importance has been reported. Prices do not show any change Buyers are not inclined to operate freely, and a fair business is being done on well known tickets only.

Tone is distinctly weak and unhealthy, and in the absence of demand, we believe, prices in Indian Yarns will have to go lower in the long run.

LOCAL YARN MARKET

Bombay November 28

		Rs.	a.	p.
6 1/2s SECOND QUALITY.				
Finlay	.. .. ..	12	8	0
Apollo	.. .. ..	12	6	0
Simplex	.. .. ..	12	0	0
Shapoorji	.. .. ..	11	14	0
Currimbhoy	.. .. ..	12	0	0
6 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY.	..			
Edward Sassoon	.. ..	..		
Apollo	.. .. ..	..		
David	.. .. ..	..		
8 1/2 FIRST QUALITY.				
Jacob (Seven stars)	.. ..	13	4	0
Edward Sassoon	.. ..	13	4	0
Apollo	.. .. ..	13	4	0
Bradbury	.. ..	12	12	0
10 1/2s.				
Shapoorji	.. .. ..	13	10	0
Apollo	.. .. ..	..		
Swadeshi	.. .. ..	15	0	0
Bradbury	.. .. ..	14	4	0
Asur Virji	.. .. ..	13	12	0
David (Flowerman)	.. ..	14	0	0
David (Cockatoo)	.. ..	13	12	0
Indo China	.. .. ..	13	6	0
12 1/2s.				
Elphinstone	.. .. ..	14	12	0
Currimbhoy	.. .. ..	14	4	0
China	.. .. ..	13	14	0
Moon	.. .. ..	13	14	0
Apollo	.. .. ..	15	0	0
Dawn	.. .. ..	14	4	0
14 1/2.				
Kilachand	.. .. ..	14	8	0
Apollo	.. .. ..	..		
City	.. .. ..	16	0	0
Colaba Land	.. .. ..	15	8	0
Fazalbhai	.. .. ..	14	12	0
20's.				
Kilachand	.. .. ..	16	8	0
Edward Sassoon	.. ..	16	12	0
Elphinstone	.. .. ..	16	12	0
Phoenix	.. .. ..	17	8	0
Dawn	.. .. ..	17	8	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 28.

		per lb	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	.. .. No.	14 1/2	0	15	0
Kilachand	.. .. No.	20 1/2	1	0	0
Currimbhai	.. No.	12 1/2	0	14	6
Elphinstone	.. No.	12 1/2	0	14	6
David	.. .. No.	10 1/2	0	13	6
Shapurji	.. .. No.	10 1/2	0	13	6
Trikamdas	.. .. No.	10 1/2	0	13	9
Sattara	.. .. No.	10 1/4	0	13	9
Shapurji	.. .. No.	6 1/2	0	12	6
Light-house	.. .. No.	6 1/2	0	11	9
Japan	.. .. No.	40—1	1	8	0
„	.. .. No.	42—2	1	9	6
„	.. .. No.	20	1	1	9
„	.. .. No.	32	1	5	6

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 27.

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta:—
Decr. Sellers 21/6
Jan/Mar. sellers 21/6
Jun/July Sellers 19.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay Jan/Mar Sellers 21/8.
Fine White Java C & F Karachi Jan/Mar. Sellers 21/8.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

We have to report a quiet market during the week with fair demand and prices are 4 annas lower than last week. Heavy arrivals are expected shortly from Mauritius and in face of easier advices from Europe and more eagerness to sell by Mauritius Syndicate, dealers have stopped going into any fresh contracts at present and there is no fresh business to report. One of the importing Houses has bought against their short sales White Javas nearly 3000 tons November/March at 21s/2d to 21s/4d Free Bombay Harbour.

Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet markets with no business. Java report a quiet but steady market with small fluctuations and small business doing. There are sellers for New Crop White Javas July September shipment at 18s/9 F. B. H. but very few Buyers. America and Europe also ruled quiet with more eagerness to sell. Mauritius report a steady market although there is great anxiety to sell.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 19-3-0 equal 21s/2d F. B. Harbour stocks 8000 bags.

T M O November/December equal 21s/2d F. B. Harbour.

T M O January/March equal 21s/1d F. B. Harbour.

Mauritius Rs. 18-6-0 equal 19s/9 F. B. Harbour stocks 175,000 bags.

Mauritius November/December equal 19/9 F. B. Harbour.

Mauritius January/March equal 20s F. B. Harbour.

S S Humayun arrived from Mauritius with 74,650 bags.

Bombay, Nov. 28, 5 p.m.

The Market is without any change today. Ready and Java Forward Prices maintain yesterday's closing levels and Mauritius Crystal Sugar Prices Forward Delivery record a drop of a Pence or two. Purchase enquiries continue on a very poor scale, to-day's clearance including local requirements amounting to 1600 bags.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 19 per cwt.
Shipment Nov/Dec Sh. 21/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 21 per cwt. F.B.H.

Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov/Dec Sh. 20 per cwt. F.B.H. nominal.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov/Dec Sh. 20/3 per cwt. F.B.H. nominal.

Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/3 per cwt.
Shipment Nov/Dec. Sh. 19/7 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 19/10 per cwt. F.B.H.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

There is no special feature to record during the week under review. The Market continued to maintain a steady tone during the first half of the week around last weekend price levels, evidencing very sparing fluctuations with not much business doing. The turnover has been small and the demand has gone from moderate to light. Daily clearance including local requirements averages 4100 bags a day as against 6000 bags per day during the preceding week. During the last two days of the week under review the tendency has been rather easier all round by about 2 to 3d. per cwt. with well nigh prospects of further drop. There have been fresh arrivals of 74000 bags of Mauritius Crystal Sugar per S. S. "Humayun" and further heavy arrivals are to follow in immediate future. The highest and the lowest rates during this week were Rs. 19/4 and Rs. 19 for Java Ready Sugar; Rs. 18/10 and Rs. 19/4 for Mauritius Crystal Ready Sugar. Sh. 21/5 and Sh. 21/2 for November/December and Sh. 21/6 and Sh. 21 for January/February/March shipment for Java Sugar; Sh. 20 for Continental Beet and Sh. 20/6 and Sh. 20/3 for B.R.B. Beet Sugar Forward Deliveries; Sh. 20 and Sh. 19/8 for November/December and Sh. 20/3 and Sh. 20 for January/February/March shipment for Mauritius Crystal Sugar.

Total Stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals of 74000 bags of Mauritius Crystal Sugar per S.S. "Humayun" are estimated at 1,30,000 bags of Mauritius Crystal and 5,000 bags of Java Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar at present:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 19 per cwt.
Shipment Nov/Dec Sh. 21/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 21 per cwt. F.B.H.

Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov/Dec Sh. 20 per cwt. F.B.H. nominal.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov/Dec Sh. 20/3 per cwt. F.B.H. nominal.

Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/4 per cwt.
Shipment Nov/Dec Sh. 19/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 20 per cwt. F.B.H.

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 27.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Jan/Feb 17 1/2
Tone:—Dull.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Decr. 17 5/8.
Tone:—Quiet and very little business. Closing steadier.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Nov. 27.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/9 to 13.

METAL REPORT.

London, Nov. 27.

Tin Block £250 3/4.

London, Nov. 27.

Doomdooma Tea has declared interim dividend of 15 p.c., Mount Vernon Tea 5 p.c. and Rajawella produce for the year has declared a total of 20 p.c.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the Statement of Affairs as on the 21st November 1924—

LIABILITIES.		
Subscribed Capital		11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up		5,62 50 000
Reserve		4,57 50 000
Public Deposits		9,09 89 000
Other Deposits		77,37 42 000
Sundries		1,67 49 000
Rupees ..		98,34 80 000
ASSETS.		
Government Securities		15,24 78 000
Other authorized securities under the Act		1,21 88 000
Loans		14,76 54 000
Cash Credits		34,36 67 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased		6,66 71 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased		48 51 000
Dead Stock		2,67 26 000
Sundries		75 95 000
Balances with other Banks ..		1,20 12 000
		77,38 42 000
Cash		20,96 38 000
Rupees		98,34 80 000

Bank Rate 6%
Percentage 23.78.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD. WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, 28th November, 1924.

Description	Spot prices 27-11-24	20-11-24.
Bengals F. G.	475	475
S/Punjab F. G.	..	..
Broach F. G.	..	..
Oomras Fine	520	520
Muttia F.	..	..
Khandesh F.	..	..
Southerns G.	..	..
Futures Settlement Rates.		
Hedge Contracts	27-11-24	20-11-24. 22-11-24.
Bengals Dec/Jan.	403	398 395
Bengals March	401	.. 392
Broach, April/May	475	469 463
Oomra F. Dec./Jan.	459	448 445
Oomra March	452	442 437
Oomra F. G.	..	.. ..
Southerns G.	..	.. ..

Receipts for the week ending 27th November 1924 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales 1924.	Bales. 1923.
Bengals	17827	14567
Oomras	28943	21986
Dholleras	1924	774
Broach	..	295
Southerns	739	1305
Persians	..	76
Americans	249	..
Egyptians	47	47
East Africans	507	823
Other sorts	10	..
Total ..	50246	49873

Exports for the week ending 27th November 1924.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	..
Continent	4140
China	..
Japan	13788
Coast Ports	75
Total ..	18003
Afloat in harbour—Europe	3280
China, Japan and Coast Ports ..	24797
Total ..	28077

Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 27th November 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
147256	169678	240431	503185	257153

Exports from 1st September 1924 to 27th November 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
United Kingdom.	3081	45897			
Continent.	34379	155124	132200	182019	154050
China	3100	13512	5125	46396	26252
Japan	140413	105582	224554	243488	63450
Coast Portex	5408	4907	7631	4167	3 97
Total	186382	325022	369510	476059	246868

x Including 70 bales for America. Total exports by rail from 1st September 1924. to 27th November 1924 .. 4,067 Bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 27th November 1924. .. 2,33,593 Bales.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, November 28.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 26th November 1924.

Cotton	11522 Bales.
Wheat	16271 Cwts.
Linseed	8369 „
Rapeseed etc.	1748 „
Gingellyseed	7573 „
Poppyseed	1248 „
Groundnuts	1839 „
Castorseed	456 „
Rice	7440 „
Myrabollams	1202 „
Cottonseed	12251 „
Mowrasced	Nil „
Gram	4839 „
Jowas	315 „
Masur	Nil „
Barley	1534 „
Bajri	4163 „
Coal	2917 Tons.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

MONEY.

Monetary conditions have remained easy during the week and as yet there is no sign of pressure from trade demand. The rate for call money is quoted at about 2 per cent, and the rate for fixed deposits for three months is about 4 per cent. and for six months 5 per cent.

The current statement of affairs of the Imperial Bank of India shows an increase of Rs. 16.74 lacs in the cash balance which now stands at Rs. 20,96,38,000, the percentage being 23.78 as compared with 23.16 of last week. Loans and Inland Bills have increased by Rs. 8.90 lacs and Rs 48.41 lacs respectively, while Cash Credits have declined by Rs. 28.27 lacs. Government Deposits show an increase of Rs. 42.91 lacs and Other Deposits of Rs. 21.24 lacs The Bank rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

The gilt-edged market is quiet with an absence of buyers, and prices have shown a further easier tendency during the week. There was little business transacted. 3½ per cent. Paper has declined from Rs. 66 to Rs. 65/12. 5 per cent. Loans, 1903 and 1945-55, have declined from Rs. 97/8 and Rs. 97/12 to Rs. 97/2 and Rs. 97/8. 5½ per cent. Bonds, 1925 and 1928, are quoted at Rs. 102/8 and Rs. 103/8. 6 per cent Bonds due 1926 and 1927 were placed at Rs. 100/6 and Rs. 100/11; 1930 at Rs. 102/2 and 1932 at Rs. 103/4. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development loan is quoted at Rs. 106/12.

EXCHANGE.

The exchange market has been steady with a firmer tendency, the quotation for ready T. T. improving early in the week from 1s. 5 31/32d. to above the level of 1s. 6d. which was maintained throughout. There was a small showing of bills and the enquiry for bullion remittances was limited. The rate for December/January is about 1/32d. higher than the rate for ready T. T.; the February rate is the same as for ready and the March rate is 1/16d. lower than February. The Imperial Bank is reported to have bought about £3,55,000 during the week in Bombay and Calcutta. A satisfactory innovation has been introduced in the distribution of sterling purchases which have been effected this week in the four centres, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Karachi

The following is the result of the last sale of Council Bills and telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State in London on 25th instant:—Total amount of tenders Rs. 107 lacs. Tenders were accepted as follows: Immediates—Nil. Deferreds at 1s. 6 1/32d. (allotted in full) Rs. 8 lacs. Bills—Nil. Rs. 1 crore will be offered for sale next week.

The dollar quotation has been steady with small fluctuations around $4.63, the highest level being $4.63 7/8 and the lowest $4.62 11/16 French francs close at 87.15. Belgian francs at 95.30 and the Italian lira at 107

GOLD

In the local gold market prices at the close of the week show no appreciable change from those quoted at the opening. There have been small fluctuations of not more than 2 annas per tola to lower levels during the course of the week, due to firmness in the sterling exchange, and bears selling. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 96s. and 89s. 7d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 22/9/0 and Rs. 22/5 for ready and for 12th December settlement and Rs. 22/9/6 and Rs. 22/5 for 12th January settlement. The rate for sovereigns is steady round Rs. 14/9 for ready. Rs. 14/9/8 for 9th December and Rs. 14/6/6 for 8th January. The average daily offtake has shown a decline to some 40,000 tolas a day and the stock is estimated at about 7 lacs tolas excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £4,65,500 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £11,59,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs 53,46,702 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £260,000.

SILVER

The week in the silver market has seen a revived activity with a large volume of business passing. From the easier conditions received as a legacy from the previous week the market has made a good recovery during the period under report and prices were steadier at the close. China operated in the market both ways, but on the balance was a buyer, The maintaining of the present tone of the market depends on the attitude of China rather than local cause. It is reported that a Native State bought about 1,000 bars during the week for coinage. The rate for T. T. on London in Shanghai improved from 3s. 3 1/2d. to 3s. 3 7/8d. and closes at 3s. 3 5/8d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 33 9/16d. and 33 3/16d. rates during the week were and 33 3/16d. for ready and 33 13/16d. and 33 7/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 76/3 and Rs. 74/13 for ready, Rs. [illegible] and Rs. [illegible] for [illegible] December [illegible] rates Rs. [illegible] and Rs. [illegible] for [illegible] January [illegible]. The [illegible] shows an average of about 100 bars a day, this being built up mainly in the early part of the week and in the afternoon, there being a falling off in bars and chips. A consignment of 600 bars was made by an up-country banker during the week. The stock is estimated at about 7000 bars excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £60,000 silver. Exclusive of those arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipments, the total visible supply from London to India is about £1,00,000. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 1001 bars and Rs. 12,21,410 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £100,000.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open throughout the period under report. Cotton mill shares have been steady and some small improvement was registered in the prices of the larger shares towards the close of the week. Bombay Dyeing shares improved sharply early in the week but the advance was lost towards the close. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 875/12—883/12—879; Central India Rs. 315/12—320/8—322/0; Century Rs. 420—410; Crescent Rs. 240—237/8; Kohinoor Rs. 1200—1185; New Great Rs. 416/4-407/8; Pearls Rs. 57 1/4. 502/8—503/12—506/4; Phoenix Rs. 525—537/8—535—542/8; Simplex Rs. 257/8-261/4—258/12 and Swadeshi Rs. 625—622/8—623/12.

Bombay Burma have shown a further improvement. Cement shares are steady, Bundas are quoted at Rs. 9, Katni Ord. Rs. 60, with deferreds at Rs. 160 and Shivrajpurs at Rs. 40/8. Railway shares are steady with practically no change in the quotations.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Pathe Cinema—Royal Opera House "Ruth of the Range Ep. 13, 14, and 15 "One Cylinder Love" (Mack Sennett Comedy) at 4 and 8 p.m. only.

The s. s. Devanha with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Opening of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, at 11-30 a.m.

Manapman by Gandharva Natak Mandli, at New Elphinstone Theatre Grant Road, 8-30 p.m.

"Wilson College Annual Athletic Sports meeting Kennedy Sea-face at 2 p.m. (S.T.)"

SUNDAY, November 30.

"Cradle of the World" complete in 8 reels "One Cylinder Love" (Mack Sennett Comedy) at 6 and 10 p.m. only.

"Ekach-pyala" by Gandharva Natak Mandli, New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road 3 p.m

MONDAY, December 1.

Urgency meeting of Corporation, 2-40 p.m.

Quadrangular Cricket: Hindu vs. the Europeans, the Esplanade 10-30 a.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury who are summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning the 1st December 1924 at 11-30 o'clock (ST..)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Hakodate Maru" left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 27th instant, and is due to arrive here on or about the 8th December.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality during the 24 hours ending with 8 a.m. Nov. 28 was 81. Small pox was responsible for 2 attacks and 1 death. Cholera, Plague and Influenza were not responsible for any attack or death.

DISCOURSE ON SOUL.

Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar Bandra, will deliver a public discourse on the "Soul Immortal" at the Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday).

CONCERT AT BOMBAY Y M C. A.

There will be a concert at 9 p.m. to-day (Saturday) at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort. All are welcome.

PRABHU YOUNG CRICKETERS.

A general meeting of the Prabhu Young Cricketers will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.) in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall to consider what steps should be taken to revive the Institution. Members are requested to attend.

SOCIAL WORK OF SALVATION ARMY.

To-morrow (Sunday), at half-past four in the evening, Commissioner Divanand of the Salvation Army is announced to hold a large meeting on the Maidan, near Victoria Station when he will give an address on "The Social Work of the Salvation Army.

"ITALY, OLD AND NEW, ITS COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION."

A public lecture will be delivered under the ouspices of the Sydenham College Students' Union by Principal Davar to day (Saturday) at 2.15 p.m. at the Sydenham College Hornby Road. Signor Manzini, the Royal Italian Consul, will preside.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. D. G. Vaidya will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Bombay Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.). All are invited to attend. The morning Divine Service will be conducted by Mr. Y. V. Bandarkar at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

DISCOURSE ON GITA.

Swami Visvananda will deliver a public discourse on the Gita at Kirtikar's Wadi, Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar, at 9 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday). The Gita Class at Saraswat Hall, Gamdevi, will be conducted by the Swami at 6 p.m. to-day.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

Dr. E. A. Parker, M.A. Ph D. of Wilson College, deliver Lecture III of his course of lectures on "The Influence of Anglo-Norman Life and Literature upon English" in the University Library on Monday, the 1st proximo at 6 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "Anglo-Norman Ecclesiastical and Secular life." The lecture is open to the public.

RAILWAY PASS FOUND.

One 3rd class free pass bearing No. B 1178 of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. bearing the name of Pherozshaw M., between Lower Parel and Church-gate station has been found. The owner should take delivery of the same from the Principal Dadar English School, Dadar, Bombay on any school day during school hours, 11 a.m. to 4-30 p.m.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE, DADAR

A meeting of the past students of the Institute will take place to-morrow (Sunday) in the Dadar English School at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) All the past students are requested to be present, when the question of the coming Social Gathering will be discussed and the election of the managing committee will take place.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ, BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the above Samaj a lecture will be delivered by Swami Sri Vishwamancha of Shree Ramkrishna's Mission, Khar, Bombay, in connection with "Gnana Yoga" between 5-30 and 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Sunday) in the Top Floor Terrace of Samuji Ludha Building, Matunga. (G.I.P.Rly.) South Indians are requested to attend the lecture and also to join the Samaj as member and derive the benefit of joint effort.

MAHARAJA OF SAWANTWADI

His Highness The Sardesai Maharaja of Sawantwadi will be coming to Bombay by the mail steamer from Konkan to-morrow (Sunday). As this is the first time that His Highness will be coming here after his recent assumption of powers, it is proposed to welcome him at the docks on behalf of the Sawantwadi subjects resident in Bombay. All those who wish to join in this welcome will please be present at the docks at 6 a.m. on Sunday morning.

B. C. W. O. MOTOR TRAINING SCHOOL.

In order to encourage manual labour and provide a trade in hand to poor boys, the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation has opened a Motor Training School, at Gloria Church Premises, Byculla. The rates charged at Rs. 35 for the full course are just meant to cover running expenses. Candidates will be taught to drive cars and to do up minor defects and adjustments under the supervision of an expert mechanic. Those that desire to take advantage of the School should apply to the Hon. Secretary, B. C. W. O. Motor Training School Gloria Church, or to the Hon. Gen. Secretary, B. C. W. O. 26 B Charni Road, Girgaum.

BOMBAY PROV. CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

The thirteenth Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference will be held in Bombay at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Public Hall today (the 29th instant) and two following days. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has very graciously consented to open the proceedings at 11-30 a.m. The Conference will consider subjects of general importance relating to the Co-operative Movement in the Presidency. All co-operators in Bombay are cordially invited to attend the Conference. Tickets can be had at the Institute Office, Sardar Building Apollo Street, Fort.

A Ladies' Conference will be held in the same Hall at 3-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Mrs. Herabai Tata.

TO-DAY'S MAIL PASSENGERS.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day by the P. and O. s.s. "Devanha". Connecting at Aden with s.s. "Malwa" for Marseilles:—

Mr. R. Anthony, Mr. J Birkett, Mr. C. W. Bishop, Mr. J. F. Buzton, Rev. F. V. Dawkins, Mrs. G. K. Gittings, Mr. F. Hart, Miss Kennedy, Mr. Ismail Khan, Mrs. five Children and Infant, Mr. F. R. Kittermaster, Mrs. Kothavle, Mr. S. M. Lampard, Mr. Noah Laski, Mr. J. R. Marton C.I.E. ICS, Mr F. E. Musgrave, Col. B W Nicolay, Mr Pattinson, Mr. H. A. Sams C.I.E. ICS, Mr E W Thompson, Mr. J. Wathew, Miss Wardle, Mr. W. F. Webb.

For London:—

Mr. W. R. Basewen, Mr. J. W. T Ewart, Mr W M O R Gregory, Mr. C. R. Harley, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Scott, Mr. John Walton.

ELEMENTARY LECTURES ON WIRELESS.

The first of a series of elementary lectures on Wireless Transmission and Reception was given at the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Monday last by Mr. J. C. Hawkhead A.M.I.E.E. Sir Lawless Hepper, the President of the Club, took the chair and in introducing he lecturer mentioned that he was the author of the "Hand Book of Technical Instruction for Wireless Telegraphists." The lecture was attended by a large number of members and their friends and was followed with close attention. The subject of the lecture was: "Transmission of energy by wave motion-electro-magnetic waves of wireless telegraphy and telephony—simple method of producing these waves, introduction of wireless terminology."

The next lecture will be held at the Radio Club on Monday, the 1st December, at 6 p.m., when Dr. N. A. F. Moos will preside. The subject of the lecture will be:—"Simple explanation of resistance, potentio-meter-capacity, condenser, inductance-frequency-wavelength-tuning."

At the close of the lecture, a classical concert will be transmitted from the Ballard Estate Studio.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Municipal Schools Committee was held on Friday night, Mr. B. N Motiwalla presiding.

Dr. M. C. Javle complained of the illegality of the proceedings, when Mr. Motiwalla was elected; Mr. Patel should not have presided at the time, as he had resigned his office o President. He thought the whole proceedings were illegal.

The Chairman replied that the question was now referred to the Corporation, and it was in their hands for final decision. He asked them to await their decision in the matter.

After transacting some routine business the Committee adjourned.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENT.

CINE MADELEINE.—There appears this week a picture of the French Revolution "Madam Du Barry" at the Cine Madeleine. It is a William Fox production, starring "The Siren of the Screen" Theda Bara, who plays the principal role of Madam Du Barry, the favourite of King Louis XV. Her presentation at the Court of Louis XV her Reign of Terror" are most vividly portrayed in this Fox production, and her cruel fate bringing a tragic end of her young life on the guillotine are reproduced in scenes that present before our eyes a picture of the revolting spirit of the people at the time, as described by such master-writers as Alexander Duma. And we would recommend all the lovers of Duma, and of history, to see this historic picture, which is given all adequate justice by such well-known and leading producer as William Fox. The programme also includes a screaming Harold Lloyd comedy.

* * * *

WEST-END CINEMA.—Reginald Denny can't get away from thrills—or fights.

When he was assigned to play the starring role in "The Reckless Age", his new Universal-Jewel feature, to be seen this week at the West-End Cinema (New Churney Road), he heaved a sigh of relief. "No auto-racing in it and no fights", he proclaimed.

But he soon found his mistake. For he had to stage the most thrilling fight in his career, the hand-to-hand battle in a newspaper office which marks one of the big "punch" scenes in the new semi-comedy an adaptation of Earl Derr Biggers' Saturday Evening Post story, "Love Insurance."

Denny plays the part of an insurance man trying to keep a nobleman, insured against disrupted marriage plans, despite a breach of promise case, and other troubles, including the fact that he loves the girl himself.

* * * *

PATHE CINEMA.—For the benefit of Pathe patrons, the great Travel film "The Cradle of the World" will be shown complete in eight parts at 6 and 10 p.m. shows, to-day and to-morrow.

We can never have too much of a good thing. The concluding episodes of that fast moving, thrilling and adventurous Pathe Serial—"Ruth of the Range", which has provided excellent entertainment for cine-goers these last six weeks, are being shown to-day and to-morrow at 4 and 8 p.m. and as usual from Monday next at 6, 8 and 10 p.m.

There is a happy ending and this is only as it should be. In the Molten Menace, one of the very interesting episodes, we see how Ruth stands a searching test. Cancelled Orders and Promises Fulfilled are the remaining chapters of this thrilling picture. A merciful Providence seems to guide Ruth, for the daring girl has some nerve racking experiences and miraculous escapes from death. With final success comes the happiness this brave, loveable girl deserves.

A two-part Mack Sennett Comedy called One Cylinder Love is another interesting item on the programme. Calculated to raise a good laugh, it will keep you amused with its intensely funny situations.

There is also the usual Pathe's Gazette as informative as ever.

Lahore Nov. 27.—Apropos of the case filed by an ex-manager of the Ferozepore branch of the Bombay Mercantile Bank Ltd. against the Managing Director and Directors for alleged refusal of payment of security money deposited by the complainant, Mr. Abdul Rahim, Magistrate, has discharged two directors Messrs. Ramlal Kapur and Harnam Singh as they were not directors when the security money was deposited. The case against the other directors will be heard on the 15th December.—A. P.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHAUFFEUR CONVICTED OF RASH DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Kumar Pandiyan Singh, a motor chauffeur, was charged with rash and negligent driving and having pushed a policeman on point duty while taking a turn.

Mr. H. B. Spencer prosecuted; while the accused was defended by Mr. Saher, Bar.-at-Law.

The facts of the case as alleged by the prosecution were that the Police Constable No 883-B was regulating traffic at the junction of the Princess Street and Queen's Road on November 18. He had closed the southward traffic along Queen's Road. All of a sudden the accused who was coming from the Charni Road side rushed his car with the result that the car struck his lifted arm and he was pushed a few paces.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He submitted that a car in front of him, all of a sudden, came to a halt and to avoid the collision he had to swerve his car. The accused further submitted that he would have been able to steer clear of the policeman and the car, but for the fact that the policeman moved a little on the wrong side with the result that he collided with the accused's car.

His Worship on evidence convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs 125 or, in default, 3 months hard labour. If the fine was recovered, it was ordered that Rs. 100 be paid to the injured policeman.

WHEN FRIENDS FALL OUT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Ismail Abdulla was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a gold chain belonging to Mahomed Hussein, a clerk of Mr. M. K. Azad, Bar.-at-Law.

Mr. H. B. Spencer prosecuted; while the accused was defended by Mr. S. G. Shertukde, pleader.

The facts of the case were that the complainant had given a gold chain to the accused for use some time last year. The accused did not return the chain, but pledged it with a Marwari.

The accused pleaded not guilty. Mr. Shertukde for the defence submitted that the accused and the complainant were on friendly terms and that on many occasions the complainant had accommodated the accused with money and loans. The chain was given to accused by the complainant on one such occasion when the complainant had no money with him. The complainant had asked the accused to raise money on it and use it for his own purpose.

His Worship accepted the defence story and acquitted the accused.

EUROPEAN CONVICTED OF ASSAULTING

Willoughby C. Harrington, a European, was hauled up before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of assaulting Narayan Siba, a motor cleaner.

The complainant, Narayan Siba, said that he was living at Colaba in the same building as his master. The accused also lived in the same building. On the 27th instant at about 7 a.m. the complainant was standing near his master's garage when the accused came there and without any provocation the accused was alleged to have dealt some blows on the complainant's head and shoulders. The complainant began to bleed and his shirt was stained with blood. Seeing this the accused was alleged to have run away. The complainant subsequently went to the Police Station and lodged a complaint.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that the complainant was making nuisance near the garage. He gave him some blows with his bag which contained shirts and shorts.

His Worship on evidence found the accused guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50. The fine was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

MR. J. B. PETIT'S HUTS BURNT DOWN.

At about 11 a.m. on Friday a fire broke out in a row of huts situate at Parel Tank Road belonging to Mr. J. B. Petit. The huts were occupied by mill hands. As soon as smoke was noticed issuing from one of the huts, an alarm was raised and a fire-engine from Chinchpokli immediately arrived on the scene and extinguished the fire within quarter of an hour. Three huts were completely burnt down. The damage is estimated at Rs. 250. The cause of fire is not known.

THEFT AT GROCER'S SHOP.

Shivji Ghela, having his grocer's shop on the ground floor of Abu Bakar Chawl at Parbhadevi Road, reports to the police that at about 9 p.m. on the 26th instant he closed his shop and retired to bed in an adjoining room. At about 4 a.m. when he got up to go to the latrine, he found the rear door of his shop open and a wooden box containing wearing apparel, gold and silver ornaments and cash collectively valued at Rs. 1,049 was stolen.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

In the share market jutes in sympathy with a quieter hessian ruled easier with only a small business passing. Towards the afternoon the market ruled the close however being somewhat quieter. Teas:—This section is generally somewhat easier on profit taking though auctions continue very well marked up 2-7 points. In coals Borrea preferences are enquired for while Burrakurs are easier. In miscellaneous only a small business is passing. Government securities were steady unchanged The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 1/4 per cent war bonds 1923 103/7, 6 per cent bonds 1926 bonds 1926 100/4.

Banks:—Imperial Bank 350.

Railways:—Debri Rhotas Light Railway 12/12, Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 39.

Cottons:—Keoraon 4/10, Dunbar 172.

Jutes:—Alliance 850, Auckland 261, Budge Budge 470, Cheviot 30/4, Clive 43/6, Craig 6/4, Delta 512, Fort Gloster 955, Fort William 366, Hooghly old 77/12, Howrah 45/4, Hukumchand ord 14, Kamarhatty 661, Kankinarrah 19, Kelvin 827/8, Nalhati pref. 109, Northbrook 56, Orient 236/6, Presidency 8/4, Reliance 68, Union 572.

Coals:—Bangiorah 16/8, Bengal 618/8, Bolempore 2/6, Borrea pref. 78, Burra Dhemo 5/10, Burrakur 90, Equitable 18/6, Ghusick and Muslia 16/4, Seebpore 337/4.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation ord 3/8, Ganges Rope 333, Indian Cables 2/12, Madan Theatres 2/8, Eastern Oil Products 11/4.

Tea Companies:—Bamuria 23/4, Chumurkh 39/12, Central Cachar 125, Dimakusi 29/8, Duffenghur 19, East India 26/12, Eastern Teral 11, Gobpur 11/10, Hanjan Pectoo 4/8, Kathakhira 37/12, Harmutty 41/12, Kalacherra 153, Loobah 18/8, Nambhurnadi 14/8, New Teral 21/4, Oodlabadi 32, Passimbing 19/11, Rajabari 25/12, Redbank 10/4, Roopacherra 25, Rutema 21/12, Sarugaon 22/8, Singell 1/5, Tsen Ali 19/12, Terpore 14/12, Tukvar 45, Tumsang 23/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one-thirty-second pence.

The annual session of the Sri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal will be held in Calcutta on the 13th and 14th December. Babu Pivash Kanti Ghose has been appointed Secretary of the Reception Committee, and the Maharajadhiraj of Durbhanga has been elected President.

BOYCOTT OF VICEROY'S VISIT.

PUBLIC SUPPORT TO MR. PATEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You will kindly publish the following in your esteemed paper and oblige.

The people of Bombay must give a strong support to Mr. V. J. Patel, Bar-at-law, President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in his cause for declining the invitation to welcome the Viceroy of India and to partake in the dinner in the Government House. The Corporation is a representative body of the people and so the people by holding meetings in every word must express their views to the Corporation. The people of Bombay must have, quite fresh, in memory, as it is a very recent incident, namely the Bengal Ordinance issued by the Viceroy against which there is unanimous opposition from all parts of India. This is a very recent case, and it is more than sufficient for us to say emphatically that the President of the Corporation has rightly declined the invitation.—Yours, etc.,

RATANBAI L. MEHTA.

45, Second Bhuiwada Lane,
Nov 28.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir—It was expected that some demonstration of public indignation and resentment would be made on the arrival of Lord Reading in Bombay on Tuesday next, for the high-handed and autocratic Bengal Ordinance No. 1. of 1924, authorising arrest and detention of any person on mere suspicion only. This indignant public feeling was voiced by Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel, President of the Municipal Corporation, by refusing to attend any of the functions arranged in honour of the Viceroy. Now some wiseacres and expectants of official favours have requisitioned a special meeting of the Municipal Corporation, on Monday next to consider a resolution urging that the President of the Corporation should attend all the functions.

This move of some Corporators is an insult to the injury already caused by the Vicereal Ordinance. Now, it remains for the public to demonstrate their deep feelings of indignation and resentment by calling [illegible] meetings and passing resolutions requiring the representatives of the Wards in the Corporation to vote against the resolution and to pass a resolution supporting the Municipal President in his self-respecting refusal to attend the functions and it is to be hoped that leaders of each Ward will organise immediate public meetings of the electors and demonstrate their feelings in the matter of the President's attending the functions in honour of the Viceroy.—Yours, etc.

C.P. CHEVERIA.

Bazar Gate Street, Fort.
Nov. 28

III

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—H. E. the Viceroy is coming to Bombay during the next week. It is to be seen now how self-respecting Indians act on this occasion in a manner consistent with the views and resentment they expressed in papers and on platforms, before and after the condemnation of the issue of the Ordinance in Bengal, by the leaders of all shades and opinions in the Unity Conference, held in this very city a week back. It is no use for the people to condemn in one breath the action of H. E. the Viceroy, who has deprived the people of Bengal of their liberties under the pretext of putting down anarchism, which is sure to retard the progress of the Indian civilisation and would do no good to her in the end in her present condition, and in another to attend the various ceremonies and functions in the city arranged in his honour, thus clearly ratifying the present policy of H. E. the Viceroy and nullifying the good results of the Unity Conference. Anarchism should by all means be routed out by an iron hand. We know in the past that once such Ordinances under Criminal Law Amendment Act made all the Congress Committees illegal and were abused in such a manner, so as to imprison men like Deshbandhu Das, Lala Lajpatrai, Pandit Motilal Nehru and many other true and faithful sons of the country. Although the present Ordinance is issued outwardly to suppress anarchy in the country, it is obviously aimed at crushing down the spirit of the Swaraj Party, on account of its success in the Councils, in Nagpur and Bengal.

After the public announcement of the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Sir. V. J. Patel to the members of the Corporation, that he was not going to attend the public functions in honour of H. E. the Viceroy, against his conscience and inconsistent with the self-respect of the country, some members of the Corporation have chosen to send a requisition to the President, for calling an urgent meeting of the Corporation on Monday next, to express an opinion to compell the President to attend the functions to be held in honour of H. E. the Viceroy. It is surprising to note that out of the five members who have signed the requisition two are Government nominees on the Corporation and three the elected members of the Corporation, among whom one is a Rao Bahadur. It is now for the general electors to show their approval or resentment at the step taken by their representatives in the Corporation, in the Press and in public meetings.

It is now high time that the milk and water police o the leaders prostituting the interest of the country should be vehemently condemned.—Yours, etc.,

SUNDARRAO D. NAVALKAR.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

An outbreak of plague is reported from Pollachi in the Coimbatore district. Dead rats have been found and about six attacks have been reported.

CINCHONA PLANTATION.

GOVT'S POLICY OF EXTENSION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

The area in Bengal under cinchona plantation last year increased by 29 acres to 3,055 acres and a further extension of the area is expected next year. The total products from local and Java bark at the Government factory were 56,822 lbs. of which 43,264 lbs. were quinine sulphate. The policy of the Government of Bengal according to the annual report is to maintain and, if possible, extend cinchona plantations and at the same time to improve and develop the factory in order to meet the requirements of the provinces.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

The report of the Forest Administration in Bengal for last year shows that out of 11,223 square miles of forest in Bengal 5,287 square miles are reserved. Practically all the products of the forests are consumed by the people of Bengal. More than 12 million cubic feet of fuel, a little less than 22 million bamboos and about 17 million cubic feet of timber were produced and khodda operations carried out under the supervision of the forest department show that 57 elephants were caught but owing to the markets being flooded by large catches elsewhere very low prices were realised. The total revenue during the year was Rs. 22,61,515 and the expenditure Rs. 12,42,672 giving a net revenue of Rs. 10,18,843.

PLIGHT OF MIDDLE CLASSES.

A resolution on the Bengal Land Revenue Administration for the last year says: The agricultural population on the whole did not fare badly last year. The labouring classes continued to be benefited by high wages, but the middle class people, with fixed incomes, again, suffered from the high prices of necessaries. Satisfactory progress has been made in the colonisation work in the Sundarbans and Bakarganj. Out of a total area of 178 square miles 10 squares miles have been fully colonised. Work is in progresses in 63 square miles and only 13 square miles still remain under virgin forest.

"RIFF MEDICAL MISSION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We are informed that there is hesitation among sections of the public in India to respond to appeals for charitable purposes unless they feel sure the authorities do not disapprove of the object. In order to remove any misgiving on this point we desire to say that we ascertained before we issued the appeal for the Riff Medical Mission that the Foreign Office has no objection.

We had hoped that by including in our relief work the alleviation in some measure of the hardships of the Spanish prisoners we would receive from the Spanish authorities facilities for the despatch of mission of mercy. This hope, however, has not been justified and we have, therefore, to proceed independently, funds permitting. We again appeal to the generosity of the public of India for help in our work.—Yours, etc.,

AGA KHAN,
AMEER ALI.

British Red Crescent Society,
18, Sloane Street, S.W.1.
November 1924.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

Legislative Department:—Mr. G. H Spence I.C.S. is appointed Additional Deputy Secretary.

Foreign and Political Department:—Mr. F. A. Leslie Jones has resumed principalship of the Mayo College, Ajmer. Maj. L. H. L. Mackenzie, Officiating Agency Surgeon is granted leave for eight months. Major F. Stevenson is posted Agency Surgeon, Gilgit.

Finance Department:—Mr. B. A. Harris Deputy Accountant-General, United Provinces, is granted a year's leave and Mr. A. G. F. Napier acts for him. Mr. J. H. Morgan on return from leave is posted as Deputy Auditor-General, Inspection (Civil). Mr. Wali Muhamed is appointed Commissioner of Income Tax Central Provinces.

Education Department:—The services of Mr. E. J. Ernen, late Officiating Imperial Dairy Expert, are replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Government.

Railway Department:—Mr. W. C. Rodger Superintending Engineer of State Railways retires. Mr. G. S. Bracquet Deputy Traffic Manager Eastern Bengal Railway is placed on special duty on that Railway.

SIR H. LAUDER LEAVES FOR QUETTA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Nov. 27.

Sir Harry Lauder and his company of artistes concluded a successful season of seven nights in Karachi yesterday and left for Quetta to-day. Sir Harry enjoyed the privilege of full membership of all the local clubs and daily visited places of interest in and around Karachi. A considerable amount of his time was spent in fishing off Karachi harbour.

Official and Personal.

The Governor of Bombay attended a meeting of the Medical Relief Committee at Government House on Friday last.

The Hon'ble Sir Basil Blackett, The Hon'ble Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Captain N. F. Laurence, R.N., Lt.-Colonel V. M. P. Wood, and Mrs. Hartnell lunched at Government House on Friday last.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Willson attended the Opera at the Excelsior Theatre on Friday last.

BOX[illegible]

KUB[illegible]

The second boxing [illegible] auspices of the Bombay Empire Theatre on Fri[illegible] success. An excellent card [illegible] large gathering and the [illegible] good fighting.

The evening opened with a [illegible] weight fight between Comrigar [illegible] Comrigar was the more enterpri[illegible] two. Jarman had a secure defence [illegible] heavily in the final round winning [illegible]

CAREY VS. LENNOX.

Carey had splendid opportunities of [illegible] at Lennox in the opening round, but [illegible] to take advantage of his left. Lennox recover[illegible]d in the second round and punished Carey [illegible] on the face. The latter went down thrice before the fight was stopped. Every time Carey went down he was too eager to be up and Lennox would not spare him.

CARTER BEAT O'HALLORAN.

The steadier fighter, Carter, won easily from [illegible] O'Halloran in a 6-round Light-weight. Carter concentrated more on defence and O'Halloran could hardly get at his opponent. In the third and fourth round that did his best and scored a few points on Carter's body which were easily equalised by the latter in the following round. Carter won on points.

HOLDEN BEAT KID CHARLIE.

There was a certain amount of dissatisfaction at the referees' decision in favour of Holden in this fight. Kid certainly looked like winning. The first two rounds were annexed by him. Holden could hardly understand his opponent. The beginning was a bit wild, but in the second and third round both men settled down, Kid's favourite stroke, the right swing, was again not effective. There was not [illegible] the fifth and sixth round neither man getting a square hit. Gunner Holden won on points.

KUBES BEAT MELVIN.

The star attraction of the evening was a 6-round Catch-weight fight between Milton Kubes and Gunner Melvin who recently won against Capt. Nash. Melvin was 20 pounds heavier than his opponent, but could not do much against an experienced opponent as Kubes. In the opening round, close fighting was the order and Kubes secured the verdict by a narrow margin. Melvin saved his face from two rights in the second round, but Kubes transferred them to the body. The third opened in favour of Kubes whose rights to the ribs were followed by lefts to the face. Melvin reduced the lead by a few points towards the end. The former had slightly the better of his opponent in the fourth round. Kubes opened the penultimate bout with two rights to the body. Melvin caught him napping twice but his hits were not good enough to neutralise the lead secured. A brisk space started the fifth round and both men meant business. There was much close fighting and Kubes won on points.

JACK D'SOUZA Vs. TOWNSEND.

The sixth fight of the evening, a 4 round contest was a one sided affair in favour of D'Souza and there was hardly any boxing. Townsend seemed afraid of his opponent and D'Souza scored heavily with his rights and lefts. Townsend could hardly defend himself and it was all leaving against each other in the last bout D'Souza won on points.

LENTO BEAT MARTIN.

Ralph Martin who was fixed to fight Charles Judge in a 4 round welter weight met [illegible] Lento, Judge being on the sick list. The [illegible] fight of the evening was the cleanest [illegible] cut of the minor contests. Lento was the better man from the outset. Martin's [illegible] received his left in the opening bout and Lento broke away eleven every time. Martin's face met Lento's straight left three times in succession in the second and the latter had secured a good lead. The third and fourth rounds were easily annexed by Lento. After the fight prizes were distributed by the referee Capt. W. Veitch.

BOXING IN ENGLAND.

MILLI AN BEATS KID LEWIS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

In his fight with Kid Lewis, Scotsman Milligan who is only 19 was too strong and dashing for his opponent. The first ten rounds were fought at a great pace. When Lewis tried, but held out for the stipulated twenty rounds. Milligan will now meet Mickey Walker in New York in January for the world's welterweight championship.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

In a friendly Association Football match at Thursday, Westham beat Corinthians by 4 goals to 2.

Under Rugby Union Rules, East-Midlands drew with North Midlands at Northampton, the score being six points all.—Reuter.

PRETORIA VS. JOEL'S XI

MATCH DRAWN.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Pretoria:—To-day a match between Pretoria and Joel's XI has been drawn. Pretoria scored 255, Kennedy taking 4 for [illegible], and Parker 4 for 82. Joels XI made 99, Nicholas scoring 54. Pretoria in the second innings made 90 for 2. Rain stopped the play.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1924.

PROTECTION TO STEEL.

Even those who claim the merit of efficiency for British rule on the side of pure police functions, have hesitated in complimenting the Government on their achievements on the side of constructive statesmanship, particularly in the sphere of economic development of this country. We, for our part, find that on this side the attempts of Government have been marked by conspicuous failure, and the latest example of this is the history of their efforts to help the steel industry of India. It is unnecessary at this stage to dwell on the dilatory methods adopted by Government since the application for assistance was sent to them in March 1922. There was delay in appointing the Tariff Board, delay in the preparation of the Report and in the consideration given to it by Government. There were delays with regard to placing the matter before the Legislature, and many months were allowed to pass without the necessary action to give effect to the recommendations of the Tariff Board and the decrees of the Legislature regarding the use of special powers. The Tariff Board have, by their recent report, partly retrieved their reputation damaged by the hatching out of a scheme, which it took ten months to hatch, and which broke down within the first two months of its inception; but the lustre of the Government as pastmasters in evading the right thing at the right moment, remains undimmed. No one, who has watched the action of the Government in reference to steel industry throughout this period, can help feeling that they have attempted to do only that which was inevitable, and when it became inevitable, reluctantly and compelled by the force of public opinion, and that left to themselves they would have done nothing. It is a melancholy conclusion to reach with regard to the first great constructive effort made by the Government to secure national self-sufficiency in the matter of steel and to take a larger view than that which the mere policeman would take of the administration of civilized society.

We are writing with every desire to appraise at its proper worth the action of the Government, but we wish to check the premature note of jubilation, which we find in some of our contemporaries. The action outlined by the Government is defective in several respects. An arrangement, which made an automatic provision for three years, is to be discarded, and provision for bounties is outlined only for one year. Except for the indirect knowledge that the finances of the Government of India for this year are fairly prosperous, we would have thought it a matter of grim humour for the Government to go to the Legislature and ask them to vote away a large sum by way of bounties for the support of the steel industry. As it is, we cannot help noticing the political craft behind the proposal, because a Government measure would be submitted immediately on the meeting of the Assembly, most members of which will come there with a sore feeling roused by the official violence in Bengal. We have no doubt official speakers will again bring to the forefront the grievances of the Provinces and the perpetual topic of the provincial contributions, and Dr. S. K. Datta will again dilate on the tragedy of poor consumers and the agricultural community. If the scenes, which occurred in the lobby during the last May session, are to be re-enacted in the January session, we cannot help feeling that the Government have put forward, on the pretext of helping the steel industry, a clever political dodge. The weakness of the Government's decision further lies in the fact that, should there be any additional displacement of trade conditions on account of erratic exchange policy, a bounty programme can only be expanded by going *de novo* to the Legislature and if the Legislature is not in sessions, the purpose of Government's policy and Legislature's decision would be defeated.

We may emphasise again, as we have done before, that timely assistance is of greater value than the enunciation of a paper programme, for the non-realisation of which there may be the usually correct official explanation. What is wrong with the Tata Steel Company at the present moment is not only that in the face of foreign competition at much below cost they are unable to sell, but they are also unable to find the necessary finance for carrying out extended operations in the face of withdrawals of public deposits resulting from an open discussion of their affairs. It is an open secret now in Bombay that there is a committee of shareholders and directors anxiously exploring all avenues for raising a loan on reasonable terms to enable the Company to pass through the difficult intermediate period of the next few months. It is not unknown on the Stock Exchange that the Government have turned down an appeal from the Company for such a loan of a few lakhs of rupees for a short time for reasons which have never been very clear. For, if the valuations of the assets of the Company by the Tariff Board were not ridiculously inaccurate, there does not appear to be any reasonable ground for withholding from the steel enterprise that form of assistance, which it most needs, even if the substitution of bounties for tariffs is not unsound in principle and difficult in practice. The public has usually been known for its patience, and will undoubtedly watch the full effects of the treatment which the Government propose to give to the steel industry. If the manner and measure of assistance offered enable the enterprise to pass through the difficult period and again to show a robust self-confidence, as it has done during the last few years, Government will have deserved well of the country. On the other hand, if, as is apparent by their bungling, vacillation and dilatory tactics, they succeed in destroying that which they profess to protect, the community, who will suffer most by such a catastrophe, will never forgive them.

THE COOPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

Representatives of co-operative societies in the Bombay Presidency meet today in their annual Conference the proceedings of which are to be opened by Sir Leslie Wilson. The Governor of Bombay is ex-officio President of the Central Co-operative Institute, under the auspices of which this Conference is being held, and so long as that arrangement continues, one can understand the practice of the head of the institution inaugurating the proceedings of its deliberative Congress. But the reasons which have led the authorities of the Institute to select the Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi to preside over the regular deliberations of the Conference are difficult to appreciate. No doubt Mr. Dehlavi is the Minister of the Government of Bombay in charge of the Co-operative Department, but when the work of holding the Conference was transferred a few years ago from the Co-operative Department to the Institute, it was generally assumed that the wrong tradition of looking for presidents among the Members of Government would be abandoned. By virtue of his long and intimate connection with the co-operative movement in this Presidency the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta was asked as a co-operator to preside over the Conference and had some claims to the chair. But Mr. Dehlavi is, save for his official connection, an entire stranger to the co-operative world and most co-operators are presumably ignorant of the special services rendered by him since his appointment as Minister which would make him eligible for a position which should be a privilege to be conferred by election for eminent services to the cause. The selection of the Governor of the province to open the proceedings and of his Minister to preside make the Conference a semi-official function and reduce its influence as a popular deliberative body for the co-operative movement. It is the aim of the Institute to hold these annual gathering partly for the sake of popular propaganda. But if it continues this tradition of holding the Conferences under official patronage, it should not be surprised if its appeal to the public imagination fails to evoke wide response.

The most important question coming up for discussion at the Conference this year is the Bombay Co-operative Societies Bill. The Bill, as amended by the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, has been shorn of many of its objectionable features, but so keen is the interest displayed in this piece of legislation by co-operators all over the Presidency that numerous suggestions have been put forward to amend it still further and the amendments tabled at the last session of the Legislative Council were about 200 in number. The Legislation Council wisely decided to postpone consideration of the measure till March and referred the Bill back to the Select Committee for consideration of the amendments before the Council and other suggestions for improvement; and from the dissenting minutes of some of the members of the Select Committee it is obvious that they expect considerable guidance in their work from this representative gathering of co-operators. An opportunity like this to remodel the legislative machinery which regulates the making of co-operative societies so as to suit the requirements of the Presidency, is not likely to recur for many years to come and it is to be hoped that co-operators will put forth their demands without diffidence or hesitation leaving it to legislators to see how far these demands can be met. Another important question that is likely to arouse keen interest is the future constitution of the Institute. The Institute came into being six years ago in response to a widely expressed demand for a central body for training and propaganda and also for representing the views of co-operative societies on matters of public interest. It has opened branches in all the linguistic divisional, headquarter of the Presidency as also in some district and taluka towns. But while the sphere of its activity has been widened and the interest of societies in its work awakened, its constitution remains unchanged, the relation of the central body to the branches are ill-defined and societies claim the right of greater representation and demand a larger share of the funds for work in rural areas. Both these are legitimate demands and whatever the frame work of the constitution which the Conference may devise it is to be hoped that no effort will be spared to ensure the active sympathy and support of societies. Without such support the Institute can hardly exist and, if it ceases to exist or fails to strengthen its position, there is little chance of the control of the movement being relaxed in the near future by the Co-operative Department, which may plead, not wholly without justification, that the interests of a growing movement cannot permit the withdrawal of this control in the absence of any co-operative agency to replace its guiding hand.

Notes of the Day

Mr. Patel's Delinquency.

On Monday there will be a battle royal in the Corporation over the body and soul of its President, Mr. V. J. Patel. Politics are dull now and a little municipal hysterics in honour of Lord Reading will not come amiss. We understand that loyal hearts have been stirred to their very depths by the reluctance of Mr. Patel to pay his *poojas* to the Viceroy. The presumption is incredible and they want to break a lance to humble his pride. To *jo-hookums* who would, if only the sentry allowed it, go and sit on the steps of the Government House and cry blessings, Mr. Patel's attitude looks positively incomprehensible; but before making a hallo-ballo, the members of the Corporation will do well to understand the real nature of the enormity, else they must appear ridiculous the morning after. Mr. Patel's being President does not mean that he has ceased to be a man, and as a man he has political and conscientious objections to smirking about with an ingratiating expression though it is Lord Reading indeed who has arrived. It is not an obligatory function that the President of the Corporation should salute high officials when they are given a ceremonial reception. There is a departure from precedent, but that does not inculpate him in a breach of duty.

Quite Consistent.

When Mr. Patel was elected President it was known to the members of the Corporation that he belonged to a party which abjured official entertainments. We know that there are people who in Mr. Patel's place would go for a heavenly time, basking in official smiles. We understand from the "Gazette" that civil officers will in the Viceregal presence wear white and military officers khaki, while "others" will wear morning dress. In these "others" Indians do not seem to be included, for a special clause informs the ignorant public that "Indian gentlemen will wear the dress they use for high ceremonial occasions." While a loyalist President would have vigorously brushed his dress into proper shine or run to Whiteaway's or Marrott's for a ceremonial toga, Mr. Patel goes about indifferent. The reptile press emits scurrilous abuse on him for not buying his regalia and warming the benches in official circles, anxious to know the way he should behave for the unalloyed delectation of the Viceroy. The Corporation can censure him, but they cannot compel him to act as a salaaming humbug; the Corporation will, however, do well to avoid a row. Satraps come and go, but the Corporation has to be on good terms with the public.

Gondal's Blunder.

We drew attention some time ago to the campaign of repression started against the Press and leaders of Dhoraji by the Gondal State. The people of the State and in particular those of Dhoraji labour under a series of grievances to which attention was drawn by the local Press and leaders. The authorities of the State, instead of doing the right and just thing by redressing the grievances, resorted to repressive measures. Papers were suppressed and the leaders were sent to jail. Denied their elementary right of ventilating their grievances some public-spirited inhabitants of Dhoraji established a Publicity Department in Bombay with a view to enlist the sympathy and support of the public and Press outside Gondal State. The facts alleged in the publications issued by this Department, if true, are such as hardly redound to the credit of an administration of so enlightened a ruler as the Thakore Saheb of Gondal. They evidently called for a thorough and independent enquiry. In the circumstance we expected that the Thakore Saheb would take such action as would vindicate the reputation of his Government and secure the redress of the grievances of his subject. The action actually taken by his Government is calculated to confirm the suspicion of disinterested outsiders that there is much that is wrong and deplorable in his administration. His Dewan has declared that the Dhoraji Publicity Department's publications are calculated to spread disaffection against the Gondal State and that the Association is an unlawful body and all the publications of the said Department have been proscribed and their import into Gondal State territory has been prohibited. Evidently the Dewan of Gondal is an apt imitator of the bureaucracy in British India which considers it the height of political wisdom to deepen public discontent by repression. The Dhoraji Publicity Department may be declared unlawful and its publication proscribed; but the remedy will be worse than the disease and it will certainly lower the Gondal administration in the estimation of all right-thinking men. If the Thakore Saheb of Gondal is wise in his day he will, we trust, realise the blunder of the present policy, immediately reverse it and take due steps to enquire into the grievances of his subjects.

Mr. Syud Hossain.

Mr. B. G. Horniman writes that he has the authority of Mr. Syud Hossain to contradict the report that lately went the rounds of the Indian Press to the effect that Mr. Hossain had contracted marriage with an American lady. There is no truth whatever in the report, and Mr. Syud Hossain is at a loss to understand how it could have come into circulation. Mr. Hossain is at present in New York, engaged in the conduct of two journals—the Urdu paper, which has been proscribed for some obscure reason—or perhaps none at all—by the Government of India, and has a very considerable circulation among the Urdu-knowing inhabitants of the United States—particularly along the Pacific coast; and a new magazine, "The New Orient." This is the resurrection of a magazine called "The Orient", which was started a couple of years ago and was allowed to die out. In its new form it is an ambitious project and a remarkably fine production. Mr. Hossain has now been three years in the United States and has achieved a distinguished name for himself with the American public, as an exponent, both by pen and voice, of Indian questions. The first two years were spent in transcontinental lecture tours, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Canadian Border on the North to far South in Texas. Should his present literary engagements permit he will probably go "on the road" again this winter.

Useless Meddling.

We do not follow the Commissioner of Police in his anxiety to abolish the second-class taxi and impose upon the public a levy of 10 annas per mile for the use of hired cars. The second-class taxi provides cheap and efficient facilities of conveyance in the city; it is popular and it is well patronised. The authorities are going out of their way to suppress it and the action involves an invidious distinction in favour of the first-class taxi-owners which it is not their business to adopt. Why should the public be mulcted of extra money when there are owners prepared to run cars on attractive terms? It is for the owners to decide whether the maintenance of second-class taxis is profitable to them. As things are, they are anxious to retain their business and the middle-class public eager to utilise their service. The passenger ought to be free to have his choice and as long as the second-class driver takes out his license and does his duty efficiently, the police should keep out of preferential entanglements. The difference of two annas a mile apart, the question is why a popular institution should be disturbed by meddlesome authority? Second-class taxi-owners have, in the confidence of unhampered business, laid out their capital for increased traffic. We wonder if the innovation has anything to do with the anxiety prevalent in some quarters for the extrusion of the Ford car which under-cuts other qualities. In Calcutta, the Ford car is never allowed to ply for hire. Clive Street, of course, encourages the British car wherever possible. This may be an extraneous consideration in accounting for changes, but if it is quite wrong we would like to know what it is that has roused the authorities to interfere with a popular convenience.

BRITISH ATTACK ON CONSTITUTION.

EGYPTIAN NATIONAL PROTEST.

WARRANTS AGAINST 35: 12 ALREADY CLAPPED.

TWO SUDANESE PLATOONS MUTINY.

1 BRITISH AND 2 SYRIAN OFFICERS KILLED.

BRITISH FIRE ON MUTINEERS: HEAVY CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

In connection with yesterday's arrests at Cairo it is declared here that no doubt whatever is entertained in well-informed British quarters of the existence of an extensive underground conspiracy, although nothing is known of special designs against any particular individuals. Arrests made are in the nature of special precautions, which are being taken and additional arrests have been ordered for the same reason.—Reuter.

WARRANTS AGAINST 35.

12 ALREADY CLAPPED.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Cairo.—The Egyptian police authorities have issued warrants of arrest against 35 persons, presumably as a precautionary measure. Of these, twelve arrests have already been made.

"Al Siasa" understands that the three persons arrested yesterday were suspected of conspiring against the lives of General Allenby, and the present members of the Cabinet.

The leader of the local students has been arrested by the Egyptian Police.—Reuter.

THE THREE ARRESTS.

"A PREVENTIVE MEASURE."

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The three arrests were carried out at six in the morning. Abdul Rahman Fahmy was taking a shower-bath when an officer and soldiers with fixed bayonets arrived. Two others were in bed. The arrests were a preventive measure in the interests of peaceful development.

Abdul Rahman was sentenced to death by the Military Court in 1920 in connection with the Society of Vengeance but the sentence was commuted to 15 years of imprisonment. After his release he became the workers' leader and was elected to Parliament for the Abdin Division, Cairo.

Nakrashi was formerly an official in the Ministry of Agriculture, and was dismissed after the strike of Government officials in 1919. Subsequently, he was appointed Sub-Governor of Cairo, and later Under-Secretary of Interior. The Opposition papers greatly criticised the latter appointment.

William Makram Obeid, ex-professor of Law is a brilliant orator. Zaghlul described him as his "spiritual son." The British authorities regarded the speech of Makram Obeid on November 13th as calculated to excite masses.—Reuter.

ARRESTED PERSONS.

TO BE HANDED OVER TO EGYPTIAN GOVT

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Cairo.—It is decided to hand over to the Egyptian Government the three arrested persons mentioned earlier.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN TROOPS REFUSE TO LEAVE.

SURROUNDED BY BRITISH TROOPS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Cairo.—A Government communique states that Egyptian officers and troops refused to obey the Acting Sirdar's orders to leave the Sudan and declared they would not leave unless ordered to do so by Egyptian Government. They were thereupon surrounded by British troops. The Khartoum Government telegraphed to Cairo asking that necessary instructions should be transmitted. On receipt of the message the Cabinet met and decided that the Minister of War should send instructions to avoid bloodshed. It appears that the message from the Egyptian military authorities in the Sudan was allowed to be conveyed to Cairo which stated:—"We are surrounded by British troops and have only 20 rounds per man which is insufficient for resistance as the British have unlimited supplies of ammunition. Will the Egyptian Government send orders to leave in order to avoid bloodshed?"

TWO SUDANESE PLATOONS MUTINY.

1 BRITISH AND 2 SYRIAN OFFICERS KILLED.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Cairo.—Two platoons of the Eleventh Sudanese at Khartum mutinied and rushed to the military hospital, killing one British and two Syrian officers. British troops fired on the mutineers who suffered severe casualties.—Reuter.

BRITISH ATTACK ON CONSTITUTION.

WAFD'S STRONG PROTEST.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Cairo.—A meeting of the Ward or the Nationalist delegation, attended by several Zaghlulist members of the late Cabinet, has adopted a resolution protesting against the declaration of Ziwar Pasha to the representatives of the foreign press in which *inter alia* Ziwar said he hoped to come to an agreement with the British Government with regard to the waters of the Nile.

The resolution declares the statement savours of fear on the part of the Egyptian Government—"fear that the people do not in any way feel." The nation does not ask for the arrangement with regard to the waters of the Nile, but it insists on the rights of Egypt in the Sudan.

The resolution protests against the Government's consent to withdrawal of the Egyptian troops from the Sudan and against the arrests of Deputies and expresses the opinion that in allowing such action the Ministry has accepted the British attack on the constitution and dealers that the acts of Government, which has not faced Parliament nor obtained Parliament's confidence are null and void and impossible of ratification by the country.—Reuter.

AN EX-PREMIER'S SURPRISE.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Ex-Premier Rushid Pasha favours submission of the Anglo-Egyptian dispute to the League of Nations. He expresses surprise that the Government hitherto has not taken an official step in this sense.—Reuter.

PERSIA READY TO RAISE QUESTION

LONDON, Nov. 28.

"Al Ahram" understands that Persia is ready to raise the question in the League of Nations on behalf of Egypt.—Reuter.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS ASTIR.

TO INTERVIEW M. HERRIOT.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Paris.—It is announced in the lobbies of the Chamber that the Unified Socialist Party, after a long debate, has decided to send a deputation to interview M. Herriot with regard to the Anglo-Egyptian crisis and at the same time communicate with the British Labour Party in order to ascertain its intentions and confer with it on the question of advisability of taking common action before the Second International but the Socialists will not raise the matter in the Chamber at present.—Reuter

ST ANDREWS DINNER.

GEN. ALLENBY DOES NOT ATTEND.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Cairo.—General Allenby did not attend

(Continued on next page.)

FIERCE STORMS IN CASPIAN SEA

125 BOATS SINK

48 CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Moscow.—There are very fierce storms on the Caspian Sea. 125 boats have sunk and 48 fishermen have been drowned.—Reuter.

DISASTROUS TEMPEST IN ENGLAND.

STEAMERS LOST: HEAVY CASUALTIES

LONDON, Nov. 27.

A tempest has caused terrific havoc throughout the country, especially in southern, eastern and central England, and partially interrupted telephonic communications. There has been a number of casualties. The foreshores of the south-east have been strewn with wreckage. Several life-boats were called out. The Channel-boat "Dieppe", while entering Newhaven, was lifted by an enormous sea and lodged on the sand-bank. It was refloated after five hours. A tug which was proceeding to assist her smashed against the sea-wall and foundered. The crew were rescued by a life-boat. Three steamers were lost off Portland, Whitby and the Isle of Man respectively.

TERRIBLE HAVOC.

The tempest has worked havoc in England. The wrecks include a 2,000 tonner steamer "Hartley," registered in Newcastle. It sank off Portland. The crew took to a life-boat, which capsized, and all except two were drowned. The light cruiser 'Calliope' was especially sent out for the assistance of "Hartley."—Reuter.

SHIPPING SUFFERS SEVERELY.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 27.

A gale blowing at sixty miles per hour wrought considerable havoc last night. All over the country telegraph and telephone wires were down this morning. In London alone 485 lines were affected and 225 inland trunk lines were not working. Shipping all round the east and south coast suffered severely enormous, seas being reported all along the Channel.—B.O.W.

DOCTORING HERSELF.

HIGH COURT JUDGE'S WIFE'S END.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The inquest at Hammersmith on Mrs. Ethel Chotzner, described as the wife of a High Court Judge in India, was adjourned until the contents of the organ of the body had been analysed. The deceased's father stated she had always been fond of doctoring herself and had lately suffered from insomnia. He did not know whether she was taking veronal, but after her death he found two empty veronal bottles. She had never threatened to take her life and her circumstances were of the happiest. She did not join her husband in India, as she wished to make a home for her son who was studying in London.—Reuter.

TRANSVAAL GOLD.

REALISATION CHARGE ON PURCHASERS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Johannesburgh—The Transvaal Chamber of Mines has secured an arrangement by which the purchasers of gold in London will henceforth pay realisation charges instead of the goldmines as has been the case hitherto. This will mean a difference of six pence per ounce in favour of the latter, and is likely to have a very important bearing on the future activities of the mint.—Reuter.

BOY EMPEROR OF CHINA.

DISLIKES IMPERIAL SYSTEM

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Peking.—Hsuantung, the Boy Emperor, interviewed by Reuter with regard to the withdrawal of restrictions on his movements, said he did not desire to re-enter the "cage" of the Imperial city, for he disliked the Imperial system which it was necessary to maintain. He anticipated keen delight at the future life of freedom and said he proposed to visit the tombs of his ancestors in Manchuria as soon as possible, after which he hoped to see something of the world.—Reuter.

HAMBURG-AMERICA SHIPPING.

ROTOR VESSELS NOT ORDERED.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Berlin.—The report that the Hamburg-America Shipping Company had already ordered ten 'rotor' vessels, each of 10,000 tons, is incorrect. Experiments with rotor have not reached a stage justifying such a large construction.—Reuter.

A Reuter cable dated the 17th November stated that the apparatus described as epochmaking particularly to cargo vessels had been invented by Herr Flettner, Director of the Institute of Aeronautics and Hydrodynamics at Amsterdam and that it was reported that the Hamburg-Amerika line had decided to lay down immediately ten 'rotor' freighters etc.

LEE REPORT.

LEGISLATION BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

FINDINGS ACCEPTED IN FULL

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Parliamentary correspondent says that among the Bills which will be foreshadowed in the King's speech will be one providing for the carrying out of the Lee Commission Report. Government has decided to adopt the findings in full and legislate on the matter as early as possible.—Reuter.

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

JOINS INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

It is announced that Lala Lajpatrai has joined the Independent Labour Party.—Reuter.

FRENCH INTEREST IN INDIA.

A COMMITTEE OF SCHOLARS AND WRITERS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Paris.—A Havas Agency message says "Le Journal" announces that a group of French scholars and writers have formed a India Committee with a view to develop intellectual relations with India.—Reuter.

"TIBET, PAST AND PRESENT"

SIR C. BELL'S NEW BOOK.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Sir Charles Bell's "Tibet Past and Present" based on 20 years official connection and personal friendship with the Dalai Lama and leading Tibetans and dedicated to the Dalai Lama is being published shortly.

Sir Charles Bell discussing British policy urges Britain not to conduct Tibetan negotiations with China without the presence of a Tibetan representative. The Chino-Tibetan peace treaty, he says, should embrace reasonable boundaries for Outer Tibet, its autonomy, exclusion of Chinese soldiers or any attempts at Chinese colonisation.

He advocates direct Anglo-Tibetan dealings on the matters of mutual concern, reasonable facilities for British trade and the maintenance of the existing frontier between Tibet and North-East India. Britain should prevent the Chinese agents from entering Tibet from India until China and Tibet have come to terms.

Sir Charles Bell points out the Financial difficulties of Lhasa in view of the need of supporting the new army and criticises the continued British insistence on free trade across the border contending that Britain should agree to the Tibetan imposition of a customs tariff on moderate and clearly specified lines, thereby justice will be given and money found for Tibetan needs which are also India's needs, for when Tibet acquires a means of defending herself she depends on India also. *Inter alia* he considers that unless British troops are retained in India and Frontier politics remain under the British control Tibet will break away from the Indian environment and Nepal, Bhutan, and Sikkim are also unlikely to continue their partnership with India but become unfriendly and perhaps actively hostile.

FELLOWSHIP BETWEEN NATIONS.

AMERICAN PROFESSOR'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 27.

Lecturing on the "Economic Basis of Internationalism," Professor Ward of the Theological Seminary of New York, said that he was of opinion that there was no possibility of a permanent and enduring fellowship between the United States and the great Nations of the world so long as the European nations were the economic bond servants of the Financiers of New York. He suggested certain means for a close and enduring fellowship between the various nations among which were the recognition of economic conditions and willingness of one country to place its surplus at the disposal of another for its development and advancement.

LABOUR PEERS.

IN OFFICIAL OPPOSITION.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The "Westminster Gazette's" political correspondent says Government has decided that Labour peers shall be in the official opposition in the House of Lords as the Labourites have been pressing for it for a long time. The paper regards it as an affront that a party numbering five should have recognition over more than 100 Liberal lords.

The "Westminster Gazette" does not include Lord Chemlsford as a Labourite, as it is of opinion that he has probably relapsed into a mild Conservative.—Reuter.

TEXTILE STRIKE IN LODZ.

60,000 MEN DOWN TOOLS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Warsaw.—Sixty thousand textile workers of Lodz have struck, owing to the Mill-owners' refusing 23 per cent increase of wages.—Reuter.

PRICE OF FREE WORSHIP.

14,000 SIKHS IN JAIL IN NABHA.

WITHOUT WARRANT: WITHOUT TRIAL.

SARDAR MANGAL SINGH ON JAITO

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 27.

The Sikh community is inclined to welcome the proposed move for a Gurdwara Bill. Sikh members of the Punjab Council are the nominees of the S.G.P.C. and as such are trusted to correctly represent the view point of the Sikhs. "But," as Sardar Mangalsingh points out in an interview, "any Gurdwara Bill which leaves the Jaito question as it is, does not stand the least chance of success. The whole Sikh community is so very deeply stirred over this question that the Sikhs living in Canada and the United States of America are coming over to Jaito to resume the interrupted Akhand Path. Every Sikh fully realises that the issues involved in the Jaito struggle are so fundamental and are so very essential to the existence of Sikhism as a living force in the world that no Sikh will ever even think of accepting the slightest restriction in this matter.

"Officials are untiringly attributing motives to Sikhs, although the S.G.P.C. has been repeatedly declaring that the only object of Jathas going to Jaito is to perform the pilgrimage without let or hindrance and they have no desire to make Jaito a base for directing further operations in connection with the Nabha deposition under the cover of Akhand Path. The case for the Sikhs is so just and reasonable that Government should have no difficulty in allowing the Sikhs to perform the Akhand Path without any conditions being imposed on them. This will at once create an atmosphere which would be highly conducive to a calm and dispassionate discussion of the whole question.

14,000 UNDER ARREST.

"It is now more than a year that the Sikhs are going there in large numbers, in face of terrible sufferings, to assert their right of free worship and free congregation. Upward of 14,000 Akalis have so far gone and more are still on their way. Government is detaining them without warrant, without trial and without giving any statement of reasons for doing so. They are all kept in a place which is said to be highly insanitary and the treatment meted out to them is reported to be very harsh, as a result of which as many as 103 men have died during the last few months. Their unlawful detention together with so many deaths raises very grave issues for the security of persons and liberties of people.

NOT EVEN A LAWLESS ORDINANCE.

"The case is far more serious here than Bengal, because here innocent people are detained without even a lawless Ordinance. Does Government realise the enormity and illegality of the doings of the Nabha administration, which is now directly under the Government of India? It is high time that the whole country should send forth a united protest against the arbitrary action of the officials concerned."

PALGHAT BRAHMINS' BRUTALITY.

PROTEST MEETING IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

At a largely attended public meeting held this evening at the Y.M.C.A. with Sir Sadasiva Iyer in the chair, resolutions were passed expressing an emphatic condemnation of the conduct of certain Brahmins of Palghat "in brutally belabouring the Ezhava gentlemen who passed along the Kalapathy streets on the occasion of the recent car festival there", and congratulating the latter on their observance of perfect non-violence even under the severest provocation and earnestly appealing to the Brahmin community of Palghat and Government to prevent the possibility of a similar communal rupture in future, by throwing open to all classes of the people the streets of Kalapathy and all other Agrahrams for all ordinary purposes.

FASCIST MILITIA.

COMMANDANT RESIGNS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Rome.—General Balbo has resigned his Command of the Fascist Militia, following a disclosure in the course of his libel action against the newspaper "Voice Republicana" of a letter written by him on august 31st 1923 instructing prefects to suppress rigorously any attempts at disorder by anti-Fascist elements and not to interfere with the police if the latter used batons freely against the enemies of Fascism. The Opposition papers made such an outcry on the subject of the letter that Balbo tendered his resignation to Sgr. Mussolini whom he informed that the motive of writing the letter was due to the murder of four Fascists. Sgr. Mussolini while accepting the resignation thanked General Balbo for his devoted services to Fascism.—Reuter.

PROGRESS OF SCOUTING.

RALLY AT AHMEDABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 27.

There was a boy-scouts' rally this evening in the compound of the R. C. High School organised by the local Boy-Scouts' Association. Sir Girjaprasad, Baronet, presided. After various interesting games and shows were gone through, the Secretary read the report in which it was stated that scouting had considerably progressed in the city as well as in the district. The Association had 118 scouts in the city and five troops. In the district six new troops had been raised.

The President expressed satisfaction that the movement had become popular and hoped that the public of Ahmedabad would support it.

Amritsar, Nov. 28.—To keep a strong lock-out on the Municipal administration a new organisation called the Amritsar Citizens' Association has been formed here.

PERSIAN PREMIER LEAVES FOR BANDAR DILAM.

TO GO TO THE FRONT AT BEHBEHAN

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Teheran.—The Premier is leaving immediately for Bandar Dilam whence he will proceed to the front at Behbehan. Reuter.

M. PEHLEVI REACHES BUSHIRE.

M. Pehlevi arrived at Bushire yesterday.—Reuter.

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE

CULTIVATION OF COCA LEAVES.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Geneva.—No decision was arrived at at Thursday's sitting of the Second Opium Conference which heard the views of the Japanese, American, Uruguayan and Bolivian delegates. The last-named declined to agree to the restriction of the cultivation of coca-leaves, which, he declared, did not influence the cocaine market.

The Japanese delegate reiterated the necessity of a competent international organisation independent of Government to control the world's opium requirements.

The Conference will to-morrow discuss the American suggestion that the production and distribution of raw opium and coca-leaves should be controlled and also the proposal to prohibit the manufacture and distribution of heroin.—Reuter.

FRENCH ACADEMY.

NEW MEMBERS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Paris.—The Havas Agency says that painter Albert Besnard, writer Gorges Lecomte, and mathematician Emile Picard, have been elected members of the French Academy.—Reuter.

AEROPLANES FOR CHINA.

SEIZED IN COLOMBO.

(Associated Press.)

COLOMBO, Nov. 27.

Four aeroplanes intended for China were seized aboard the German vessel "Pfalz" in Colombo, to-day.

SIR. R. HORNE LEAVES FOR BOMBAY

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Sir Robert Horne departed for Bombay. He proposes to return from Burma via India, where he will spend a month and stay with His Excellency the Viceroy and visit several old cities.—Reuter.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eye-sight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

REFORMS INQUEST VERDICT.

SPLIT IN THE JURY.

INDIAN MEMBERS URGE ROYAL COMMISSION.

OFFICIALS' STUBBORN ATTITUDE.

BURDWAN CASTS HIS LOT WITH BUREAUCRACY.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 28.

I understand that as was generally expected the Reforms Enquiry Committee has divided itself regarding the report. The officials have been able to secure the support of the Maharaja of Burdwan and thus they will form a majority consisting of Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir Muhamad Shafi, Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith and Sir Arthur Froom, besides the Maharaja. The minority will consist of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Sivaswami Iyer, Mr. Jinnah and Dr. Paranjype. No doubt the majority report will restrict itself to the terms of reference and recommend removal of defects in the Act while the minority will traverse the whole evidence and urge for a Royal Commission with a view to early revision of the Constitution. The Committee will conclude the sittings early next week.

LATER.

OFFICIAL STUBBORNNESS.

The split in the Muddiman Committee of which I made a brief mention in today's message, was the result, I understand, of official stubbornness not to yield even on those points on which it was believed there would be common agreement. That such a most compromising individual as Sir Sivaswami Iyer felt it his duty to get out of the official clutches and range himself on the side of other Indians is in itself a significant commentary on the transactions of the Committee during last few days. I heard only two dyas ago that the attitude of one or two Indian members was doubtful and it was feared that they might be found in, what may be called, the official lobby when the actual signing of the report is reached. But, thanks to official obduracy, they stuck to the right path and thereby elevated themselves in the estimation of the people of this country. Their names need not be mentioned, but all the four Indian members who will form the minority deserve the thanks of the country for the bold stand they have made on this most fundamental issue. Let the Maharaja of Burdwan be acclaimed by the bureaucrats as the most sane minded personage, but India can afford to ignore such dignitary. Sir Arthur Froom, though a non-official, is for all practical purposes an official and whoever doubted this should have closely followed his behaviour in the Committee. There was no greater die-hard on the Committee than Sir Arthur with the possible exception of, perhaps, Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith.

SIR M. SHAFI'S DEPLORABLE ATTITUDE.

But, India, especially the Muslim India, will deplore the attitude which Sir Mahomed Shafi is reported to have taken even at the close of his brilliant (?) tenure of office. We all expected that he would signalise his departure from the official world by one bold act of statesmanship, but he has disappointed his friends and admirers. Lord Reading might be right in his post-prandial oration that Sir Mahomed Shafi had rendered the greatest service to India in the inner Councils of Government, but the layman can be excused for his stupidity and inability to appreciate the worth and work of the great Punjabee who, I understand, is shortly going to lead politics in the Punjab. He might yet try to influence the nature of official recommendations and attempt to liberalise them on the principle of something is better than nothing. But, it is a pity that Sir Mahomed could not see eye to eye with his other Indian friends on this crucial matter.

THE FATAL ROCK.

The rock on which the Committee split was presumably on the question of the position of Servicemen and the future of Dyarchy. It is generally believed that in these two particular issues the four Indian members differed radically from the rest of the Committee and that on the latter question while officials wanted to stick to Dyarchy in the provinces till more experience is gained the minority insisted that on the evidence placed before the Committee a strong case had been out for an early and thorough revision of the Constitution and that this could be investigated in detail by some suitable agency, preferably by a Royal Commission. Nobody can deny that this suggestion is immodest and yet the official members, fully conscious of their power behind them, rejected it. The majority appear to believe in the efficacy of the rulemaking powers already available and in the removal of certain admitted imperfections in the Act. But the Indian members, fully conscious of the national feeling on the question of Swaraj, have differed and differed rightly.

POSITION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The Report will probably be ready during the next week and the members will then disperse for their respective spheres. But in the furtherance of their delaying tactics the bureaucracy might postpone consideration of the Report. In any case, the attitude of the Assembly is clear. It is not responsible for the appointment of the Muddiman Committee, much less will it countenance the recommendations made by it. At any rate, the minority will have the solid backing of the Indian nation, although the nation would have preferred their taking a stronger line earlier, at a more appropriate time.

CERTIFICTION OF BILLS.

AMENDMENT OF RULE 20.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 28.

The Gazette of India publishes a new rule to be added to rule 20 of the Legislative Council rules of every province. It provides *inter alia* for procedure on the recommendation and certification of a bill by the Governor. It runs.

(1) No motion that a bill be taken into consideration or be passed shall be made by any member other than the member in charge of the bill and no motion that a bill be referred to a Select Committee or be circulated or re-circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion theron shall be made be any member other than the member in charge except by way of amendment to a motion made by the member in charge.

(2) For the purposes of this Rule the "member in charge of the bill" means in the case of a Government bill any member acting on behalf of the Government and in any other case the member who has introduced the bill.

20-b (1) where (a) a dilatory motion has been carried in respect of a Government Bill or (b) the Council refuses to take into consideration or to refer to a Select Committee or to pass any Government Bill and thereafter the Governor recommends that the Bill be passed in a particular form a motion may be made for leave to introduce the Bill in that form and where such recommendation has been made in the case referred to in clause (a) the Bill in respect of which the dilatory motion has been made shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

(2) Where a Bill has been introduced after a recommendation under sub-rule (1), any motion may, subject to the provisions of these rules, be made in respect of the Bill notwithstanding that such motion raises a question substantially identical with one on which the Council has already given a decision in the same session.

(3) For the purposes of this rule and of rule 20c "a dilatory motion" means a motion that a Bill be referred to a Select Committee or that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon or any other motion, the effect of the carrying of which will be to delay the passage of a Bill.

Procedure on the recommendation and certification of a Bill by the Governor.

20-c (1) A recommendation or certification in respect of any Bill by the Governor under Section 72E of the Government of India Act may be made by a message and shall be communicated to the Council by the President and shall be endorsed on the Bill.

(2) No dilatory motion shall be made in connection with a Bill in respect of which a recommendation has been made (hereinafter referred to as a recommended Bill) without the consent of the member in charge of the Bill and if any such motion has been made but has not been carried prior to the communication to the Council of the recommendation such motion shall be put to the Council.

(3) Where during the passage of a Bill the Governor makes a recommendation in respect thereof and any clause of the Bill has been agreed to or any amendment has been made in a form inconsistent with the form recommended, the member in charge of the Bill may move any amendment which, if accepted, would bring the Bill into the form recommended.

(4) Where the Council refuse to take a recommended Bill into consideration or makes any alteration therein which is inconsistent with the form recommended or refuses to agree to any alteration or amendment which, if accepted, would bring the Bill into the form recommended, the President shall, if so requested by the member in charge of the Bill, endorse on the Bill a certificate to the effect that the Council has failed to pass the Bill in the form recommended.

(5) Subject to the provisions of this rule and of Rule 20-b the Ordinary Procedure of the Council in regard to Bills shall, so far as may be, apply in regard to the recommended Bills.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

VENUE NOT TO BE SHIFTED FROM BOMBAY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 28.

The Council of the All-India Muslim League have decided not to change the venue of the next annual session of the League which will be held, as originally announced, in Bombay on the 30th and 31st December.

Mr. Jinnah, in a statement to the Press, appeals to Mussalman leaders and representative men to muster strong in Bombay as the next session of the League will be very important.

IMPORT OF OPIUM.

PROHIBTION UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 28.

Under the Sea Customs Act bringing of opium by land into British India from any country situated on the land frontier of India is prohibited.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.

BRANCHES CONFERENCE AT CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

A Conference of delegates from the various branches of the European Association will be held on the 12th December at Calcutta.

The annual dinner at which his Excellency the Viceroy will be present, will be held on the 10th December at the Saturday Club.

ANGLO-INDIANS OF S. INDIA.

UNDESIRABLE COMPANY REJECTED

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

At a special meeting of the Council of the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India the report of the Committee appointed to consider the draft rules for the proposed amalgamation with the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European (All-India and Burma) Association were discussed. Rev. H. Y. Necker, the President read the report which did not recommend the adoption of the draft rules. It considered that amalgamation with the Association whose activities had been mainly political was undesirable and recommended that the proposal for a Central Council should be dropped. The Committee further did not consider amalgamation desirable on financial and other grounds.

HALVAD TO MALIYA.

RLY SANCTIONED BY SECRETARY OF STATE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 28.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned construction by the Dhrangadhra Durbar of a line of Railway on the 3 3/8 gauge from Halvad to Maliya, a distance of approximately 26 miles.

MR. PRAGJI DESAI.

LOSING WEIGHT IN JAIL.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAWABAD (Sind), Nov. 28.

Mr. Pragji Desai, Editor of "Navayuga" of Surat, who is confined in Hyderabad jail is reported to be keeping very poor health since his arrival here about four months ago. He has fallen ill thrice, his last illness, which is just over, being an attack of dysentery. He has gone down by about 12 lbs. After this last illness his request for transfer to any other jail has not been granted, although Hyderabad climate does not seem to agree with him. The food of Hyderabad (Sind) jail is worse than that of any other jail, and the addition of one lemon to Mr. Pragji's rice diet has not helped him to improve his health. Unless there is a radical change in his diet or he is transferred to a place whose climate agrees with him, he must continue to lose in health and vitality.

WEEKLY PAYMENT TO WORKMEN.

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' OPPOSITION.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 28.

The local Millowners' Association has written a letter to the Director of Labour Office, Bombay, strongly disapproving of the Bill to make provision for weekly payment of wages to workmen, domestic servants and other employees in view of the industrial backwardness of India and unorganised condition of Labour. The Association would not object to adoption of a system of fortnightly payment of wages to workmen in cotton mills and factories except jobbers, boilermen, office staff, etc., but would strongly object to the payment of wages on a fortnightly basis to workmen employed on special terms, domestic servants, peons, etc. The Association also strongly protests against any punishment in the form of simple imprisonment or fine to the extent of Rs. 1,000. It suggests instead a nominal fine of Rs. 5 for the first offence, Rs. 10 for the second offence and a maximum fine of Rs. 25.

COAL COMMITTEE.

RANGOON EVIDENCE CONCLUDED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 27.

The Coal Committee to-day concluded taking evidence in Rangoon. Mr. J. A. Cherry, Chairman of the Port Commissioners, examined said coal was an insignificant import in Rangoon. They used manual labour in landing coal. At present their labour was on the contract system. The river dues in Rangoon were reduced last year from eight to seven annas. The Port Commissioners annually required on an average fifty thousand tons of coal for their own purpose. They imported Welsh coal and had carried out tests but found Bengal coal was suitable for the purpose. The South African Coal had not been offered to the Port Commissioner. The only complaint they had against the Bengal coal was that they did not always get coal of one particular quality. Generaly speaking the Bengal coal was the best they got in Rangoon. They did not buy coal on the mining engineer's certificate. They should certainly like to buy on some certificate provided of course that did not ennance the cost. They had no representative at the colliery to check that the coal supplied was of the same quality as quoted.

BE GOOD CITIZENS.

CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS TO C. P. GRADUATES.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 28.

At the first Convocation of the Nagpur University which was held this afternoon, H. E. Sir Frank Sly, Chancellor of the University, addressing a distinguished gathering eulogised the services of Sir Bipin Krishna Bose, the Vice-Chancellor, in having given a lead to the Central Provinces in raising funds for the University. Some few generous citizens had endowed prizes, and he desired to recognise their liberty, but expressed regret that only a sum of Rs. 84,000 had been raised by public subscription. The Tata family's gift of one lakh had started the building fund. The Government of the Central Provinces was also prepared to contribute a lakh if the Legislative Council consented to vote the amount. In addition to this proposed contribution of one lakh towards the building expenses, the C. P. Government had sanctioned a grant of Rs. 30,000 in the current year and proposed to include in the budget a grant of Rs. 45,000 to meet the expenditure of the ensuing year.

His Excellency then referred to the formation of a University Union on the lines of the famous institution bearing that name in Oxford and Cambridge. A proposal was also under consideration to form a University Corps as part of the Territorial Force and Government fully supported this proposal. Another move forward was the institution of the annual University Sports Tournament.

CITIZENS AND GOOD CITIZENS.

He then addressed a few words of advice to the students. He said:—"The greatest service that the University can render you is to turn you out good citizens. All men, you may say, are citizens. Yes, but all are not good citizens, and the University students have it in their power to become the best citizens. The supreme importance for us authorities of this University is to provide you with facilities for becoming good citizens. In this matter the interest of the State and the University are identical.

NEED FOR AN ECONOMIC SURVEY.

MADRAS MINISTER'S VIEWS.

(Associated Press.)

MASULIPATAM, Nov. 27.

In the course of a reply to an address presented by the Kistna District Board, Sir A.P. Patro, Education Minister, referred to the present state of local and provincial finances in the country which awaited solution and said in the noise and confusion of political discussions the main problems affecting the economic conditons of the people and a sound financial policy which were the foundations of national progress did not receive adequate attention. He emphasised the necessity for an economic survey of certain typical districts in every province for correct understanding of the economic position. The most pressing need of the administration was accurate economic information in such form that while it would enable all measures to be framed on the basis of ascertained facts, it would also be available to establish better understanding between the people and the Government.

SIR FRANK SLY.

TO GET D. LITT.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 27.

At the annual meeting of the Nagpur University Court which met to-day it was decided by a majority of 42 votes to confer the degree of D. Litt. upon Sir Frank Sly, Governor of the Central Provinces. Fifty-nine voted for and 17 against the proposal. The degree will be conferred to-morrow.

Delhi Nov. 27th.—The Chief Commissioner has declared as "uncertified" in the Delhi Province the film entitled "Indiscretion."

FOOD PRICES IN BRITAIN.

ROYAL COMMISSION PERSONNEL.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 27.

The "Evening News" states that the following have definitely been invited to serve on the Royal Commission on food prices:—Mrs. Phillip Snowden, wife of the Chancellor of Exchequer in the late Labour Government, Dame Helen Gwynne Vaughan, Sir Harry Peat, the well-known chartered accountant, Mr. Ryland, President of the National Farmers' Union, Mr. Layton, Editor of the "Economist" and Mr. Frank Coller, Secretary of the Food Department of the Board of Trade.

The "Evening News" adds that Mrs. Snowden may be prevented from sitting on the Commission by her visit to Canada which she contemplates. Someone else, therefore, may be selected as a second woman on the Commission. Dame Helen Gwynne Vaughan is the head of the Department of Botany in Birkbeck College, University of London. She was formerly controller of the Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Force and Commandant of the Women's Air Force. She has fought two elections as a Conservative, though unsuccessfully. The Commission will consist of 18 members and will get to work at once. The Chairman, as already announced, will be Sir Auckland Geddes, a former British Ambassador in Washington.—B.O.W.

FORWARD AGRICULEURAL POLICY

BRITISH GOVT. ARRANGING TRIPLE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

A forward agricultural policy is foreshadowed in an official announcement stating that Government is convoking a Conference of landowners, farmers and workers with Government co-operation to recommend methods to maintain and increase arable land and to stimulate maximum production of food. It declares that the Conference should aim at the addition of at least a million acres of arable land and should not give undue attention to the production of wheat to the exclusion of livestock dairying and other agricultural activities.—Reuter.

HOME-GROWN BEET SUGAR.

GOVT'S GRANT OF SUBSIDY.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Government has decided to foster the late Government's proposals to grant a subsidy to home-grown beet sugar and to assure the growers of a minimum price in the initial years.—Reuter.

GERMAN BUDGET FOR 1925.

SURPLUS OF 2 1/2 MILLIARD GOLD MARKS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Berlin.—The budget of the Ministry of Finance for 1925 submitted to the Reichstag shows a surplus of about 2½ milliard gold marks. The revenue of the ordinary budget is estimated at about 5,400 million gold marks and the expenditure at 2600 million gold marks. These figures do not include the budget of other departments than the Ministry of Finance. Complete figures are not available, but it is stated that the ordinary budget balances and the extraordinary budget shows a deficit.—Reuter.

ANGLO-GERMAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 27.

Negotiations between the British and German experts at the Board of Trade were continued to-day. The Commercial Treaty upon which the experts are engaged is now almost complete, and the only matter outstanding concerns the collection of the 26 per cent. duty which is levied on German exports to England in accordance with the terms of the Reparation Recovery Act. The Germans who complain that the present method of collection involves vexatious delays, and in other ways impedes business relations have submitted a series of proposals for altering the machinery of collections so that payments will be made by the German Government instead of by individual traders.—B.O.W.

EXAMINATION FOR PONGYI.

GOVERNOR AWARDS CERTIFICATES.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 27.

His Excellency the Governor of Burma presented this evening certificates, rewards and prizes to Pongyi U. Sandimather and Nun Ma Nyanawada, the successful candidates at the Patamabyan examination 1923. This examination which had been in vogue during the time of the Burmese Kings has been revived by the British Government with a view to spread Buddhist scriptural knowledge and raise the moral tone of the monks and lay students. In presenting the rewards, the Governor said the number of candidates who sat at the last examination was 1948, the highest on record since the examination was started. The Minister of Education had already started to enter into communication with the All-Burma Buddhist Council with a view to ascertain whether any improvements were possible in the examination itself or in the agency by which it was conducted.

FREE AGAIN

DE VALERA RELEASED.

DESPATCHED TO DUBLIN.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Mr. DeValera has been released.

He was taken in a motor car to Adavoyle on the Armagh side of the border, and placed aboard a train bound for Dublin.—Reuter.

(It will be remembered Mr. De Valera was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the Second Division at Belfast on Nov. 1 for entering North Ireland in contravention of a Government order.)

BRITISH ATTACK ON CONSTITUTION.

(Continued from previous page.)

St. Andrews Dinner owing to illness.—Reuter.

SCHOOLS TO BE CONDUCTED,

IRRESPECTIVE OF NUMBERS PRESENT.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Cairo.—In view of the continuance of the students' strike, the Ministry of Education has issued a statement that schools will be conducted irrespective of the numbers present.—Reuter.

SITUATION REMAINS CALM.

CAUSE OF ACTION.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 27.

The situation in Egypt remains tranquil, the only development being the arrest, this morning of several suspected Egyptians. Various matters are in discussion between the British Residency and the Egyptian Government which have demanded action for some time past. Since the fruitless conference between Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Zaghlul Pasha in London, last September, it has been obvious that some strong effort would have to be made to end the impossible situation. The crisis may, therefore be said to have been pre-dated, rather than created by Sir Lee Stack's murder.

The British Government's case for the action taken in Egypt is supported by a number of allegations which have not hitherto been given much prominence. These include definite charges of default on the tribute money, the steady undermining of three great British officials—Financial, Judicial and Public Security Advisers, whose business it is to safeguard the interests of foreign communities in Egypt, the hampering of British railway officials to a decree that has rendered great part of their work nugatory. There have also been grave difficulties over the pensions and retirement of British officials in the Egyptian Government service. When these charges are considered in combination with eleven murders or attempted murders of British officials which have taken place since 1920 and with the recent mutiny in the Sudan fomented by Egyptian propaganda it will be seen how unsatisfactory the position had become. In addition there was an unsettlement created by the knowledge that four reserved points were still outstanding from 1922. The need for a settlement with Egypt even before the recent assassination had thus become urgent.—B.O.W.

"THREE HIGH OFFICIALS."

ENFORCING OF THEIR AUTHORITY.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The chief outstanding point of the Egyptian situation relates to the British demands with regard to three high officials and in this regard it appears the Egyptian Government wants to know the exact meaning of the demand that it should enforce authority of these officials. It is declared that when the present crisis is over the general situation must be considered, but in anwhile the solution of the four reserved points which the British Cabinet was ready to discuss with Zaghlul when he was in London must not be prejudiced by any action of the Egyptian Government.—Reuter.

SHALL LEAGUE INTERVENE?

FRENCH ASSURANCE TO BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Paris.—A message from London says that the opinion expressed in certain French circles that the League's intervention in Anglo-Egyptian crisis is desirable is not regarded in British official circles as representing the views of the French Government. The latter indeed has informed the Baldwin Cabinet that it desires to do nothing which might be contrary to British interests.—Reuter.

FRANCE GRATEFUL TO BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The French Colony in Egypt have requested their diplomatic representative in Cairo to convey their gratification to the French Government at the strong measures taken by British authorities for the protection of foreign nationals.—Reuter.

OLD DEPORTATIONS.

VIEWS OF F. E. SMITH (LORD BIRKENHEAD.)

The arrests in Bengal and the promulgation of the Bengal Ordinance have drawn wide-spread attention of late and since Lord Birkenhead has been appointed Secretary of State for India, it might be of some interest to recall his views on the deportations of 1909 when the question was raised in the Commons in May:—

WERE THEY PREVIOUSLY WARNED?

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether in the case of Asvini Kumar Dutt, Krishna Kumar Mitra and the other Indian gentlemen who were deported and imprisoned wihout trial in December last, any warning was previously addressed to any of them by the Government of India indicating that they were suspected of practices dangerous to public order or of any indictable offence; and if so, with what result.

Mr. Hobhouse: So far as the Secretary of State is aware no communication of the kind described was made to any of the persons.

Mr. Mackarness asked how a man who was deported was to know that he was a danger to the internal safety of India if he were not warned at all by the Government beforehand.

Mr. Hobhouse: He finds out then that he is considered dangerous by his deportation ("Oh" and cheers).

Mr. Keir Hardie asked what safeguard there was for any British subjects in India. (cheers).

Mr. Hobhouse: That is precisely the question I answered earlier in the afternoon.

Mr. F. E. Smith asked whether these men had ever been given any opportunity of explaining the charges brought against them. (Some Ministerial Cheers).

Mr. Hobhouse: No charges, in that sense have ever been brought against them (Cheers).

Mr. F. E. Smith: Have they ever had explained to them the grounds on which it has been thought necessary by the Government of India to interfere with their personal liberty? (Some Ministerial Cheers).

Mr. Hobhouse: If the Hon. Gentleman will give me notice of that question I will give him an answer.

Mr. Ponsonby asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether it was the intention of the Secretary of State to sanction any further deportations of British subjects without charge or trial in India and if so whether he would recommend to the Indian Government that before a man was deported some warning should be given to him that he has been considered to be a danger to the public peace within the meaning of the Bengal Regulation of 1818?

Mr. Hobhouse. The Secretary of State is unable to make any statement as to what course he may adopt in circumstances which have not arisen and may not arise. He is not prepared in any case to take action as suggested in the question.

Mr. Mackarness: May I ask whether the Hon. Gentleman has not seen a statement that at the time the Government of India had not considered the question of the deportations at all?

The Speaker: That question does not arise out of the answer.

A RADICAL CURE FOR HYDROCELE.

Bombay, 25th Nov. 1924.

To,
THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle"

Dear Sir,—

I, hereby support the contribution appearing on the 10th instant in your valued journal regarding Dr. Treasurywalla's wonderful method of radically curing Hydrocele as I can vouch for it myself from my own experience. Indians of ability and mental resources like Dr. Treasurywalla, who are rendering invaluable service to mankind should be encouraged and brought to light by esteemed Indian journals like yours.

In these hard times of stress and hurry it is certainly a boon to professional and business men like Lawyers, Merchants, architects and others, if they can be permanently cured without confinement to bed and interruption from their daily avocations and public functions. So many busy men have to put off treatment necessitating staying away from work for want of time. Here is a treatment which comes to their rescue. I say this from my personal experience. I had long been suffering from this complaint, but I postponed taking treatment until I was convinced of the efficacy of this Doctor's method of cure by several of my friends. As a trial, I first sent my uncle to be treated for the disease who had been previously treated by an eminent London F.R.C.S., without being radically cured.

It re-appeared and I advised him to take Dr. Treasurywalla's treatment and he was soon set right, without having had to stay at home for a single day. Thus convinced I put off my going to Meeraj, which would have entailed a great sacrifice of my business. I put myself under Dr. Treasurywalla's treatment and I am glad to say that the cure is effected without pain and effectively as expected. I know that Dr. Treasurywalla has a very large practice and had the privilege of treating skilfully many distinguished persons, Lawyers of eminence, Commissioners, Collectors and high Military and Naval Officers, suffering from various ailments He was the first Electro-therapeutist in Bombay. He deserves all credit for his ability as a Doctor and especially for finding out this wonderful cure of Hydrocele, which is an epoch-making achievement in Medical Science worthy to rank him among the greatest benefactors of mankind.

Yours faithfully,
(S. A. BHIMANI.)

TRADE UNION BILL.

AHMEDABAD LABOUR OPINION.

The following is the translation of an article on the Trade Union Registration Bill that appeared in the last issue of the "Majur Sandesh", the weekly organ of the Ahmedabad Labour Unions:—

THE TRADE UNION REGISTRATION BILL.

We have already published in our issue of the 20th Sept. 1924, summary of the It also confers on them some privileges by the Government for criticism. The Bill provides for registration of Unions, aims at regularizing their finances and restricting their activites within narrow limits. It also confers n them some privileges which though appreciable are by no means very tempting. In its present form, it is not calculated to win support from labour. We suggest amendment of the Bill on the following lines:—

1. Objects.—(Chap. III 15)—The wording of this Section is faulty in the extreme. Political objects have been deliberately excluded. But the list having been made exhaustive it may result in the probably unintentional exclusion of some harmless and even necessary objects. There seems to be no reason why legal aid in matters other than those referred to in part (c) of this Section, e.g., against a fraudulant money-lender should be disallowed. Unemployment allowances are provided for in (f), but it is not clear whether a Union can spend its money in securing employment for the unemployed or itself giving them work. We are not sure whether it is legal to give the advantage of a cheap grain-shop or free medical aid to any workmen other than a member. But it is also doubtful whether a Union can at all provide a dispensary or a cheap grain-shop even for its members. It is also questionable whether cheap loans are permitted. And one can cite numerous other instances of legitimate expenditure which may not receive the sanction of law, if the Section were passed in its present form. It may be suggested that the word 'social' in (b) covers such things. We can't say whether it can and in practice will bear such a stretch. But its position in the sentence between the words "educational and religious" leads one to believe that it is intended to carry a narrow rather than a wide meaning.

Turning to the question of political objects, a total and unconditional ban is placed on all political activity, a restriction of an extremely retrogressive character for which there seems little justification. For the amelioration of its condition, labour depends a good deal on progressive labour legislation in future, and it is therefore very unjust to deprive it of the weapon of political action. A Union with a large membership comprising a substantial part of the population of a city would have the very natural ambition of organizing a municipal labour party, to influence in local administration in the interests of its members, and to improve sanitation, water-supply and medical aid and other facilities. But it would not be legal on its part to spend a pie on election propaganda.

Under the corresponding English Act, it is lawful for a Trade Union to engage in any lawful activity sanctioned by its rules. Election work and upkeep of a political newspaper are made subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions: viz: (a) ballot by members, (b) voluntary contributions, (c) separate fund. Similar safeguards may be provided here, and the ballot condition may be made more rigorous by requiring a two-thirds majority.

The measure as at present framed would hamper labour work and re tard the progress of the labour movement in the country, and would therefore be entirely unacceptable to any true Labour Union.

The only reasonable course for the Legislature is to specify the minimum exceptions and leave the Unions free to undertake any other lawful activity.

2. Civil Suits.—(Chap. III 17/2)—In England Tortious Acts by members committed on behalf of a union are not actionable whether or not they are in furtherance of a trade dispute. This Section accords the privilege to the union only and only in case of such actions of this sort as are done without the knowledge or contrary to the express instructions of the Union. And the worst of it is that the defendants would have to prove absence of knowledge or existence of express instructions. It is best to remove the condition altogether. The onus of proof must at any rate be on the plaintiff if the privilege is to have any value.

3. Right of Minors to Membership.—(Chap. III 19)—A person who has attained the age of 15 years can be a member. The Factory Act allows children of 12 or over to be employed in the mills, and they are actually so employed in large numbers. No useful purpose would be served in depriving them of the benefits of membership. Unions at present do admit such children.

4. Change of Name.—(Chap. III 21)—Consent of two-thirds of the total number is required. This is needlessly strict, and difficult in practice. Sixty per cent of a minimum of two-thirds would be sufficient.

5 Returns.—(Chap. III 26)—This Section fixes the financial year for Unions, as that ending 31st March. This may prove inconvenient to many Unions, with whose practice it is in conflict. Annual statements may be demanded but limits of the year should not be fixed.

6. Penalty—(Chap. V 29)—Fine should be imposed on the Union, and it should be one definite sum. It should not vary according to the number of the Executive. A fairly long period should be allowed for submitting statements. In new Unions with little resources and honorary work it may not be possible to send prompt returns. Additional fine of Rs. 5 for each week for a continuing default is too much. It may be Rs. 5 per month. It is not clear whether the Additional Fine is per head or a

THE NO-CHANGERS' PLIGHT.

(BY M. K. GANDHI.)

The position of No-changers is truly pathetic. The thought that I am largely if not wholly responsible for it makes me sad. My consolation—let it be their's also—is that I am probably the most confirmed No-changer of all. But what is a No-changer? It is an ugly word. It explains nothing. But it has been used to denote one, who swears by the original Non-co-operation Resolution passed at Calcutta in 1920. Its operative part is non-violence. We were non-co-operating even before 1920 in that our minds, were in revolt against the Government, whilst we seemed to co-operate with it by our conduct. All this was changed in 1920. We endeavoured to establish co-operation between thought, word and deed. We discovered that such co-operation was possible only through non-violence. And we further discovered that, if we withdrew from the Government as much voluntary co-operation as was possible, it must capitulate to the people. A No-changer therefore is one who, not wishing ill to the governors but still seeking to destroy their system, renounced the privileges (so-called) of the system, viz, Councils courts, schools, titles and tempting foreign cloth. This was its negative part. Its positive and permanent part was establishment of independent schools, voluntary arbitration and manufacture of hand-spun yarn and from the latter of hand-woven khaddar. The Congress took the place of the Central Legislature, and solid work by volunteer workers was itself the highest title. But the five Government institutions not having been destroyed, and the new ones not having shown any effective results, some of us lost heart and sought in the Councils a means of rendering national service. Now the No-changers, if they had truly believed in non-violence, should not have been irritated over the lack of faith on the part of their erstwhile co-workers. They should have given them the same credit for honesty and patriotism that they claimed for themselves. But they violently opposed their co-workers, who now came to be called Swarajists. If they were truly non-violent, they would have been tolerant and have honoured them for their difference and allowed them to go their way. But their intolerance was not their fault. They did not even know that they were intolerant. Instead of being self-reliant and having an unquenchable faith in their own programme, they sought strength from the Swarajists, even as we all, not wishing or being unable to overcome our weaknesses seek strength fromour rulers. That mentality of helplessness still survives, and hence the dissatisfaction with the agreement. Have the No-changers real love for the Swarajists, even though they may not be all that they claim to be and even if they may be as bad as some of us believe them to be? If they have that love, they will not worry about what the Swarajists are doing.

Again the vast majority of No-changers have no activity to absorb them the whole of their time, save khaddar. They must have a correct attitude about Hindu-Muslim relations and untouchability. But all cannot have any active work to do in regard to these items. The National schools can but absorb only a few workers and they must have special qualifications. But Khaddar is an activity that can absorb all the time of all available men and women and grown up children, if they have faith. If they are truly non-violent, they must also realise that Civil Disobedience is an impossibility till the preliminary work of construction is done. Civil Disobedience means capacity for unlimited suffering, without the intoxicating excitement of killing. That cannot come until we have attained a certain calmness in the atmosphere, and until we have a reasonable certainty that Hindus and Mussalmans, Brahmans and Non-Brahmans, Caste-Hindus and Untouchables will not quarrel and until we have understood the secret of hand-spinning and hand-weaving to the extent, by their aid, of feeling independent of public support for workers. We may be only a few such or many. If we are many, we have ensured calm atmosphere. If we are few, we must perish in the attempt to quench the conflagration raging about us. If there are such No-Changers, they cannot quarrel with the agreement. For it is but a method of finding out the number of unbending and unbendable No-Changers—No Changers whose love will stand the severest test and whose faith in the triple Constructive Programme will, if necessary, outlast the faithlessness of the rest of India. They stand in no need of sympathy from any one. On the contrary it is I who need and ask for all the sympathy and support that they can give me. These consist in self-effacing, silent and sustained service without grumbling and without the expectation of reward, save the approbation of one's own conscience. Let the reader be sure that there are such workers. They need no introduction or advertisement through the pages of *"Young India."*

MAY GOD HELP.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

After much prayer, after much heart-searching, and not without fear and trembling, I have decided to accept the honour of presiding at the forthcoming Congress. I am to preside at a time when a gulf seems to be yawning between educated India and myself with some notable exceptions, and, save for a few young educated Indians of little fame, the intellect of the country seems to be ranged against my ways of thought and action, masses, and as many educated countrymen believe me to be as good a lover of the country as themselves they want me to direct the Congress at this critical juncture in the history of our country.

I feel that I must not resist them. On the contrary, I must let myself be used, as I hope, for the benefit of the country. I was waiting, before coming to a final decision, for the verdict of the All-India Congress Committee. At its meeting the Swarajists were eloquent by their silence. I know that many of them are not enthusiastic about the proposed alteration of the franchise. But for the sake of peace and unity, they gave their vote in silence in favour of the change. The No-Changers were despondent, chafing at the surrender, as they felt it to be, of their cherished ideals. They protested, but they did not cast the vote against the agreement.

This reflects credit on both the Swarajists and the No-Changers, but it is no encouraging atmosphere to work in, especially when much is expected from one. But this is just the occasion for putting my faith in Ahimsa to the test. I have equal love in me for No-changers, Swarajists, Liberals, National Home Rulers, Independents and for that matter Englishmen. I know that it is well for me and well also for the cause.

I must not deceive the country. For me there is no politics without religion—not the religion of the superstitious and the blind, religion that hates and fights, but the universal Religion of Toleration. Politics without morality is a thing to be avoided. 'Then' says the critic, 'I must retire from all public activity'. Such however is not my experience. I must try to live in society and yet remain untouched by its pitfalls. Any way, for me to run away from the Congress at the present moment would be cowardice—for me not to accept the Presidentship would be to run away, especially when everybody is trying to make the path smooth for me.

I have abundant faith in my cause and humanity. Indian humanity is no worse than any other; possibly it is better. Indeed the cause presumes faith in human nature. Dark though the path appears, God will light it and guide my steps, if I have faith in His guidance and humility enough to avknowledge my helplessness without that infallible guidance.

Though I remain a confirmed non-co-operator and civil resister, I recognise that there is no atmosphere for non-co-operation or civil disobedience on a national scale. My attempt will therefore be in the direction of bringing all parties together without distinction of race, or colour or creed on the ground of mutual toleration and thus to demonstrate if possible that the Congress non-co-operation was not conceived in or based on hate or malice. I would throw the burden on all the parties of making non-co-operation and civil disobedience impossible, not by criticism or repression, but by achieving Swaraj. I venture therefore to ask representatives of all the parties to respond to Maulana Mahomed Ali's invitation to attend the Congress as visitors, when they cannot attend as delegates, and give the latter the benefit of their advice.

There is a heavy duty resting on the shoulders of Congressmen, whether Swarajists or No-changers, Hindus or Mussalmans, Brahmans or Non-Brahmans. They have to show their programme on other persons and in their daily conduct. They will attend the Congress as servants and not as masters demanding service. They will show their faith in Khaddar which they have been preaching for the past four years by wearing it to the exclusion of all other cloth. They will show their faith in unity between different religious sects and denominations by exercising the greatest forbearance against one another and showing respect for one another's religious observances. Hindus will show their faith in the removal of untouchability by going out of their way to be attentive to those of them who may attend the Congress.

Delegates and visitors will no doubt expect me to prescribe remedies for our many ills, for Hindu-Muslim distemper, for the Bengal repression, for the relentless persecution of the Akalis, for the Vaikom campaign on behalf of unapproachables and above all for the attainment of Swaraj. I have no patent remedy. The remedy is to be found with the delegates and the visitors themselves. Like the finger-post, I can but point the way, it will be for Congressmen to take or reject it. May God help us all!

Sabarmati, 26th Nov. 1924.

IF I WERE VICEROY.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":

Two English friends seeking to justify the repressive policy now being pursued in Bengal asked me what I would have done if I had been not be Lord Reading's or Lord Lytton's place. The answer came ready to my lips. But I observed that I gave no satisfaction to the friends. The reason for dissatisfaction was that they thought that it was easy enough for me to give the answer so readily as I was not as a matter of fact in the place of these distinguished Englishmen. But as after having thought over my answer from every point of view, I regard it to be sound and as I have no doubt that many Englishmen who honestly believe that repression is ture to reproduce my answer with some amplification.

The very first thing then that I would have done would have been to summon Indians of position and trust, and I would have shown them all the papers and would have been guided by them. In the case of Subhas Chandra Bose, I would have confronted him with my suspicion and published his statement. In consultation with those Indians of position and trust, I would also have summoned Deshabandhu Das and put the whole burden of responsibility on his shoulders, in so far as the suspected members of his party were concerned. By this procedure I would have quietly ensured public peace or been assured that the information given to me was wrong. This is the least I would have done, and that too if I had no trust in my legislature, or if there was no time to summon it. What is more, I would have realised my own unenviable position. I would have seen at once its hypocrisy. Having therefore dealt with the crisis, I would have tried to discover the true disease, of which the crisis was but a symptom. For that purpose I would have summoned representative Indians before me and tried to ascertain why there were young able and otherwise peaceful men, who would mercilessly kill innocent men and recklessly put their own lives in danger. I would have learnt that they had no selfish end and that they wanted liberty for their country. I would therefore have been guided, in dealing with the root cause, by the advice of the summoned representatives, taking care that no legitimate foreign interest was thereby jeopardised, and having done this I would have breathed free in the knowledge that it would be equally the business of my legislature as mine to deal with any such future eruption.

I know that in the foregoing I have made no new suggestion. But its staleness is its merit. The existing system has lived on terrorism and Viceroy after Viceroy as a rule has shut his eyes to the obvious necessity of consulting Indian opinion. The obduracy proves not the uselessness of the advice, it proves the worthlessness of the system, under which such systematic defiance of public opinion is possible. No, wonder the Viceroy, instead of obtaining the public support which he thought he should have had, is obliged to face severe condemnation from practically

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RESPONSE OF INORGANIC MATTER

SIR J. C. BOSE'S ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PATNA, Nov. 28.

The following is the text of Sir J. C. Bose's Convocation Address delivered at Patna University, to-day:—

You have conferred on me a great honour in asking me to address the Members of the University on such an important occasion. I have for many years been drawn to Pataliputra, associated with the most glorious epoch of India's past. It was here that the first attempt was made to found the true empire of humanity. We still read the edict of Asoka enjoining the widest toleration. More than two milleniums have gone by, and we find the same spirit revived in the spontaneous demand made by the different peoples of India for closer unification. The present is thus knit with the past by closest bonds of spiritual unity. Within a short distance of this place, are the ruins of the University of Nalanda. Twenty years ago, I spent many days there in close communion with the past. It was there that I drew my inspiration for the foundation of my Institute to revive once more the great traditions of Nalanda and of Taxila. The past is therefore not dead and buried, but living, inspiring us to work for a future worthy of the past. Different races and peoples have made this country their home, and through their conjoint effort will be built the greater India yet to be.

INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY.

In regard to the intellectual activity of the Patna University, it is a matter of congratulation that the researches that have already been carried out on anthropology and on the social and political history both of ancient India and of India during the Mogul period, have justly won high appreciation. The same may be expected in science for the study of which I find that the most enlightened policy pursued by the Government in founding very efficient laboratories. As for the students who will take advantage of these facilities, I may say something from my experience. One of my pupils in advanced science at the Presidency College was from this province and it was a matter of much gratification to me that he surpassed all others in his scientific attainments. His success proves once for all that students of Behar or any other province do not require any special favour shown to them, but they could rightly claim the benefits of higher education. Nothing could be more deadly for real growth or higher attainment, than the suggestion of inferiority associated with claims for any exceptional treatment.

A request has been conveyed to me by both the Minister in charge of education and the Vice-Chancellor of the University that I should make my address, interesting and impressive by giving an account of my work and discoveries. I shall try as far as limited time will permit, to accede to this request. I fully sympathise with the feeling of the Vice-Chancellor that a Convocation Address is at best a very dull performance: for the undergraduate audience cannot be roused to any degree of enthusiasm when they are enjoined to be good, to remain so, to keep themselves out of mischief and to show due respect to their elders. The effervescence of youth can not be so restrained. It is however possible to waken in them a spirit of adventure in the pursuit of which they voluntarily place themselves under great self-discipline and restraint so that the power conserved becomes irresistible. It is then that they waken to the great potentialities that are in them, for achieving great things and thus win honour for their country. I will therefore narrate what happened many years ago when I adventured forth into regions then unknown. My experience may perhaps help others to keep up a brave spirit under adversity. I will therefore not slur over difficulties that beset my path and which then appeared as almost unsurmountable.

PURSUIT OF RESEARCH.

I commenced my investigations more than thirty years ago under most discouraging circumstances. No one believed that any great contribution to exact knowledge could be made in India, since the Indian temperament was supposed to be merely speculative and dominated by exuberant imagination. But in India, this burning imagination which can extort new order out of a mass of apparently contradictory facts, is also held in check by the habit of concentration. It is this restraint which confers the power to hold the mind in pursuit of truth in infinite patience, to wait and reconsider, to experimentally test and repeatedly verify. No doubt, an atmosphere of distrust paralyses all strength and destroys hopes of success. But the lure that draws a heroic soul is not the success which can be easily achieved, but defeat and tribulation in the pursuit of the unattainable. I was yet confronted with another difficulty still more formidable. There was at that time no laboratory to speak of, at the Presidency College. Research moreover requires the invention and construction of new apparatus, and Indian workmen were regarded as hopelessly deficient in constructive skill. It is no doubt a comfort to find an excuse for our own passivity by throwing blame on others, or on circumstances. This habit of negation casts a blight on all progress. It is not for man to complain of circumstances but bravely to accept, to confront and dominate over them. And the lesson which I learnt through years of struggle is this that there is no difficulty so great as can not be overcome by the power of will; that when one dedicates himself for a great object, then the closed doors shall open and the impossible become fully attainable. As regards construction of apparatus by Indian mechanicians, it seemed to me that the race which by the subtle dexterity of their hands wrought wonders in the past, could not altogether be extinct. It was only necessary to take the workmen into my confidence, to fire them with my enthusiasm, and to hold before them what is to be achieved. My confidence was not misplaced, for they have been able to construct instruments of such surpassing delicacy and sensitiveness that even the most expert instruments makers in the West are not able to copy though they had the instruments before them. The various scientific centres in Europe and in America are thus dependent on instruments to be supplied by India, for the successful pursuit of the intricate researches that have been and are being carried out in my Institute.

It is more than thirty years ago that some of the most difficult problems on Electric Waves on which successful transmission of wireless message ultimately depends, were solved in my laboratory and the results were received with high appreciation in all scientific circles. Another invention of mine is the galena receiver, which has been extensively employed as a very perfect device for reception of messages from the longest distance. You will realise how results of patients investigation carried out in the seclusion of a laboratory, lead to practical applications of most far-reaching consequence. Indeed, every advance of knowledge at first regarded merely of theoretical interest has invariably been followed by practical utility of utmost importance.

RESPONSE OF INORGANIC MATTER.

While working with certain types of receiver for recording the wireless signals from a distance, I found that the records became feeble till there was an end of all response. The curves recorded were found to be extraordinarily like the fatigue curve of our own muscle. When the apparatus was given a period of rest it revived, and the responses became vigorous, to exhibit fatigue once more under continuous stimulation. Thinking that the receiver would become more sensitive after a more prolonged rest lasting for days, I was surprised to find that it had become completely passive, a good shaking was then found to remove its lethargy. I afterwards applied stimulants when the receiver became extraordinarily active; certain poisons on the other hand killed all power of response. I was thus amazed to find boundary lines vanishing and points of contact emerge between the realms of the Living and Non-Living. Inorganic matter was found to be anything but inert; for it was a-thrill under the action of multitudinous forces that played on it; matter itself had within it the promise and potency of life.

THE WORLD OF PLANTS.

Between inorganic matter at one extreme end and animal life at the other, there lies the vast expansion of vegetable life, seemingly passive and irresponsive. Is the life-reaction the same in all living things? This has been denied, the mechanism in plant-life being supposed to be very different from that in animal life. It has, for example, been maintained that there is no such thing as a nervous system in plants. The question is to be decided not by any metaphysical discussion but by rigid methods of scientific demonstration. But experimental investigation of the mechanism of plant life had hitherto been found impossible since no method was known by which the plant itself could be compelled to write down the history of its life and its response to the forces of its environment. For this it was necessary to get access to the smallest unit of life the "life atom" and record its throbbing pulsation. When microscopic vision failed, the region of the invisible had to be explored. Artificial organs had, therefore, to be constructed which produced a magnification of a hundred million times, a feat hitherto regarded as impossible. It was also necessary to record intervals of time as short as a thousandth part of a single heart-beat. very layer in the hidden interior of a tree had to be explored; this was rendered possible by the invention of an Electric Probe for localising the nerve and the different sense organs. The heart-beat of the tree was also recorded by the employment of the same device. These and other instruments had to be invented and constructed in India. It was only after years of persistent investigation that it has been possible to establish the great generalisation that all life is one and that an identical mechanism is operative in both animal and plant life. This is found in the fact that both the animal and plant exhibit similar contractile twitch when struck, the mobile mechanism being essentially similar. It is demonstrated by the discovery of a nervous system in plants, the sensory messages from without being conveyed within, and in consequence of which the plant is enabled to change its attitude for its own advantage or for avoiding a threatened danger; it is proved by the throbbing pulsation in the plant which in the animal is the heart-beat; it is further proved by the violent spasms that occurs in the plant at the supreme crisis of death. Very surprising also is the identical effect of drugs, of stimulants, and of poisons, on the two types of life. A particular poison is also found to act as an antidote to another poison. These investigations are regarded by leading physicians as of great importance in advancing the science of Medicine. The Magnetic Crescograph was invented to measure instantly the rate of growth, and to find how that growth could be modified by electric and chemical stimulants. A device has thus been perfected for discovery of substances, traces of which are of extraordinary efficacy in increasing vegetative growth on which the food supply of the world depends.

Several things, I hope, I have been able fully to establish. First, that nothing is impossible if we put our whole mind to it and pursue it with unwavering determination; distrust acts as a blight; it is by optimism that we radiate hope and strength. Pessimism and cynicism are not only vulgar, but signs of decadence. Many serious problems confront us; but they are no more serious than those which confront Europe. Every difficulty has its solution; but this will not be found by idle critics but by active workers. I have also been able to prove that there is a great capacity among Indians for discovery and invention. How is this to be utilised for saving India in her present economic crisis? Let us frankly face the danger. The present unrest all over the world is fundamentally due to severe economic distress. It is realised that it is hunger that drives people to desperation and to destruction of all that has been slowly built up for ordered progress. In other parts of the world, all the intellect of the country, all leaders of science, all leading men of business are being organised to devise means for increasing the wealth of the country. In my travels I found little or no distress in Norway and in Denmark. Norway, for example, has an area of a few thousand square miles; it is not naturally rich. She nevertheless maintains her own army and navy, has her system of universal education, and the most up to date University. Poverty is practically unknown. The miracle is accomplished through science, by utilising to the utmost, of all the available resource of the country.

INDIA'S PERIL.

Need I say that unemployment and economic distress in India present a problem even more acute than anywhere else. Is it not tragic that our country with its great potential wealth should be in this terrible plight? There is a very large number of young men who could be specilly trained in the most advanced methods of science in efficiently conducted Institutes, the high standard of which should stand comparison with any in the world. This would remove many difficulties experienced by Indian students in Europe. It should also be our aim not to be so entirely dependent on foreign countries for our higher education and for our needs. For carrying such a programme a far-sighted and comprehensive State policy would be required. I am sure that the country would willingly meet the necessary large expenditure, *provided* that the money is spent here for benefitting and enriching India, and in opening out wider spheres of activity for her children. There is also a large field for enterprise, where Englishmen and Indians would, as partners, find opportunities for co-operation not only for mutual benefit but also for better understanding and high appreciation of each other. While we are paralysed by mutual distrust, foreign nations, not ever-friendly to Indian interests, are pursuing their policy of exploitation and consolidation of their claims on India's resources. The peaceful penetration will inevitably lead to forceful occupation and division of India into different spheres of influence. There lies India's real peril.

THE CALL OF HUMANITY.

The extension and utilisation of knowledge in the service of man is thus one of the important functions of the University, though not its only function. It is here that we are brought in intimate contact with great thoughts and ideals of different races and peoples, which had been handed down to us through fleeting generations. It is the realisation of mutual dependence that has kept the mighty human fabric bound together, and ensured the continuity and permanence of civilisation. We need not be discouraged by the temporary aberration of man, but be inspired by the nobility of his aspirations. It is not by withdrawal, but through active struggle that we can serve the world in better ways. The weakling who has refused the conflict, having acquired nothing, has nothing to give or renounce. He alone who has striven and won, can enrich the world by giving away the fruits of his victorious experience. The strong had thus taken the burden of the weak a common sorrow filling his life with pity and compassion. And no injunction could be more imperative on us than the ancient royal edict of Asoka inscribed on imperishable stone, twenty-two centuries ago:

"Go forth and intermingle and bring them to knowledge. Go forth among the terrible and powerful, both here and in foreign countries, in kindred ties of brotherhood and sisterhood—go everywhere."

MURDERS AT PY. STATION.

RS. 2000 FOR INFORMATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 27.

The Government of Madras have issued a press communique authorising the Inspector-General of Police to offer a reward of Rs. 2,000 to any person supplying information leading to the detection of the crime of or the arrest of the person or persons responsible for the St. Thomas railway station tragedy on the 16th September last, when three women, who were relatives of the station-master, were shot by an unknown hand. Two of the women had died subsequently.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 28.

Veniero, Stussi, Venice.
Vinstra, Berg, Gothenburg.
Ahmedi, Cunningham, Busreh.
Dongola, Cooper, Aden.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 29.

California, Blackie, Liverpool.
Devanha, Thornton, Aden.

LOADING.

Nov. 28.

Steamer Varsova for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Havildar for Calcutta.

S S Veniero:—The V S N Co's steamer Veniero, 3199 tons, Captain A Stussi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice, with a general cargo.

S S Vinstra:—The Graham T Co's steamer Vinstra, 2832 tons, Captain H M Berg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg, with a general cargo.

S S Ahmedi:—The E S N Co's steamer Ahmedi, 1331 tons, Captain J Cunningham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Dongola:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Dongola, 4785 tons, Captain A D Cooper, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with the outward mails of the 13th instant, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Devanha:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Devanha, 4735 tons, Captain E J Thornton, will sail to-day from harbour for Aden, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S California:—The Graham T Co's steamer California, 10175 tons, Captain J Blackie, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, November 28.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

2 Kaiser-i-Hind, 5,989, London, 6/12, M M and Co.
3 Meerkerk, 4885, Colombo, 29/11, E D Sassoon.
4 City of Paris, Karachi 5/12, K N Co.
5 City of Calcutta, 4899, Colombo, 2/12, F F C and Co.
6 Massilia, 3251, Liverpool, 31/11, Graham's Trading Co.
9 Vigo, 3243, Hull, NF, J F and Co.
11 California 10127 L'pool. 29-11 Graham & Co.
14 Pilsna 4648 Trieste 1/12 L Triestino.
15 Amur Maru, 4823, Japan, 29-11, O S Kaisha.
16 Kurmark, 3177, Dunkirk, N.F., T M & Co.
16 Crisfield, 4670, N. Y., N.F., Vol. Bros.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Aufora, 3590, Genoa, 2/12, L Triestino.
5 Morioka Maru, 29/11/24 N Y Kaisha.
6 Newby Hall, 2840, Antwerp, N.F., K M and Co.
9 Alpe Maru, Kobe, 11/12 O S K Kaisha.
12 and 13 Gambhira, NF, NF, M M Co.
15 Barjora, 1908, P Gulf, 3/12, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

N Galconda, 3,203, Cal. 1/12, M. M. and Co.
P Vitellia, 2681, Cal, N.F., S S N Co.
L Cape Point, 2270, N.F. N.F. Graham and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

China due about 5th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 28th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 12th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 19th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 26th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Naringa due about 29th December, Agent M M & Co
Morvada due about 26th January, Agent M M and Co.
Boyne due about 8th December, Agent M M & Co.
Mirzapore due about 19th December, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester due about 8th December, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 12th December, Agent Graham T Co.
Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.
Clan Urquhart due about 7th December, Agent J F Co.
City of Canterbury due about 29th December Agent K N Co.
Clan Alpine due about 21st December, Agent J F Co.
City of Salisbury (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 7th January, Agent Graham T Co.
City of London due about 10th January, Agent K N Co.
Tarantia due about 26th January, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Argentine due about 30th November, Agent L Edwards.
Crotafels due about 4th December, Agent L Edwards.
Hohenfels due about 9th December, Agent L Edwards.
Sturmfels (not fixed) Agent L Edward.
Axenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG

Axenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edwards.
Japan due about 12th December, Agent Graham T. Co.
Froyner due about 30th December, Agent Graham T Co.
Ceylon due about 20th January, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk, due about 3rd January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Ridderkirk due about 13th December, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Streetkerk, due about 24th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Silvio Pellico due about 6th December Agent L T Co.
Cracovia due about 18th December, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 1st December, Agent M Italiana.
Capo di Monti due about 22nd December, Agent M Italiana.
Aquileia due about 31st December Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homestead due about 10th December Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Benares due about 20th December, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Comeric due about 4th January, Agent F F Campbell Co
Kazembe due about 18th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Ceylon Maru due about 30th November, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Hakodate Maru due about 3rd December, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Toba Maru due about 10th December, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru due about 11th December, Agent O S Kaisha.
Luzon Maru due about 15th December, Agent O S Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru due about 22nd December, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sardinia, due about 14th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 29th November, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 13th December, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 27th December, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 28.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—188 cwts cotton seeds B Meyer and Co; 30 bales cotton fly B Karsondas and Co; 75 bales cotton fly, Walmer and Co Ltd; 10 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co Ltd; 57 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co Ltd; 225 bales wool, B Harbhum and Co; 55 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal and Co.

For Glasgow:—8 bales cotton yarn Graham Trading Co Ltd.

For Constantinople:—35 bales cotton sheeting, Suzuki and Co Ltd.

S S California for New York:—100 bales sawri cotton, R Pallanji.

S S Kurmark for Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton The Bombay Co Ltd; 528 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for London:—7 bales woollen carpets and rugs 7 bales woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd; 61 cwts sanoodarfins A Salleh; 60 bales cotton and woollen cuttings M Somjee; 15 bundles lamb skins 1 bundle fox and lamb skins 3 bundles fox skins, 14 bundles woollen carpets, H Agha Ebrahimoff; 2 bundles cotton and woollen carpets, M H S Lari.

For Middlesborough:—750 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S City of Cairo for Marseilles:—100 cwts cashew nuts, R Purshottam; 11000 cwts groundnuts Volkart Bros.

S S Marija Petrinovic for Hull:—600 cwts myrabollams F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 1600 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—1000 cwts groundnuts, Strauss and Co Ltd.

S S Newby Hall for Antwerp:—800 cwts myrabollams Mathuradas Bros; 3000 cwts groundnuts Strauss and Co Ltd.

S S Crisfield for New York:—4000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros; 100 cwts gum kadava 200 cwts gum ghatly D Mowji and Co; 150 cwts fish sounds E Dhanji and Co; 100 cwts gum mamrah 70 cwts gum olibanum 100 cwts nuxvomica E Virjee and Co; 54 cases almond oil (36 cwts) R V Kothari; 100 bales coloured thread 120 bales cotton waste V N Joshi; 328 cwts pistachnuts J Jeevan and Co; 210 cwts gum karaya N Mulji and Co.

S S Vigo for Hull:—2000 cwts linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd.

S S Werdenfels for Hamburg:—105 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons; 25 bales hemp, T Mooljı Meghji; 1000 cwts groundnut oil cake N V Velmohamed.

For Rotterdam:—2000 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros.

S S Aufora for Genoa:—50 bales kapock cotton Walter Parri and Co; 1000 cwts linseed Strauss and Co Ltd; 49 bales cotton waste Arnold Lawrence and Co; 172 bales cotton B Meyer and Co; 120 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—1 cask salted sheep casings Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd; 170 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 165 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 55 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

For Venice:—4 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 374 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 165 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

For Constantinople:—6 bales cotton and woollen carpets H M Ghazamfar.

S S Amur Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—2000 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 2000 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd; 35 bales cotton Ali Bros; 1000 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Morioko Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 475 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 1000 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong:—1½ cwts ivory J Fiazally; 115 cwts sharkfins 19 cwts fishmaws H A Mahomed and Sons.

For Nagasaki:—500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 550 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd; 120 bales cotton G Dossa and Co; 222 bales cotton C Bomanji and Co.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd; 222 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong:—1½ cwts cambay stones 1 case silk handkerchiefs E Narudin and sons.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 28.

S S Trifels from Bremen, Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd:—230 bags broken tiles, 382 bags 67 cases rivets, 23 cases iron ware, 160 cases beer, 20 cases padlocks, 50 cases panel pins, 30 cases aluminium circles, 1199 coils 250 bundles wire canvas, 175 bundles steel angles, 490 bundles copper sheets, 1307 bundles steel bars, 1066 pieces steel plates 598 pieces 97 bundles steel rods, 2052 bundles steel sheets, 436 pieces poles, 288 bales paper, 786 cases wire nails, 36 cases 529 bags bolts and nuts, 120 cases 167 crates empty bottles, 400 coils 944 reels wire.

From Antwerp:—114 cases panel pins, 247 cases window glass, 183 cases tacks, 3500 cases vegetable oil, 45 cases brandy, 25 cases cotton goods, 43 cases washing blue, 25 cases playing cards, 100 cases aluminium circles, 92 cases aniline dyes, 76 cases 109 barrels 30 casks aniline colours, 95 cases 247 kegs nails, 800 kegs dyes paste, 20 kegs 29 drums 45 cases dyes dry 225 kegs glizerine paste, 125 bales straw boards, 150 D/bags bolts and nuts, 225 D/bags sulphate of alumina, 30 drums beer, 126 bundles pipes, 98 bundles fish plates, 200 bundles steel channels, 11459 bundles steel rods, 630 bundles steel circles, 5915 bundles steel sheets, 176 bundles gas tubes, 13040 bundles steel hoops, 312 bundles steel angles, 6032 pieces steel angles, 1328 pieces beams, 1597 pieces steel joists, 637 pieces steel tees, 922 pieces rails, 1816 pieces steel plates, 630 pieces zinc plates, 518 packages 20820 pieces 20132 bundles steel bars, 356 bundles 300 reels 100 coils wire.

From Rotterdam:—350 casks aniline salt, 157 casks 195 cases aniline colours.

From Suez:—1 case pounds.

S S Naldera from London, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—32 boxes gold coin 22 boxes bar gold, 31 boxes sovereigns, 1925 bars silver, 155 cases whisky, 27 cases spirits, 619 cases brandy, 100 cases wincarnis, 30 cases drapery, 250 cases vegetable oil, 50 cases gripe water, 26 cases castor oil, 61 cases hams and bacons, 22 cases sauce, 46 cases currants, 81 cases medicines, 138 cases biscuits, 93 cases confectionery, 25 cases vinegar, 66 cases oilman's stores, 226 cases wines, 30 cases sherry, 225 cases gin, 25 cases cordials, 59 cases jam and marmalade, 205 cases copper ingots, 100 cases 105 packages old newspaper, 92 packages scoured wool, 1011 reels mild board discs, 32 cases 45 bales paper, 44 bales old clothing, 13 bales woollens, 40 boxes antifriction metal, 50 bottles quicksilver, 60 kegs paint, 50 barrels grapes, 38 bundles copper rods, 400 bundles yellow metal sheets, 480 casks whiting, 36 casks ivory, 1000 casks cement.

From Marseilles:—112 cases mineral water, 2 cases velvets 44 cases liquors, 275 cases brandy, 55 cases cochineal, 30 cases chocolate, 11 cases tissues, 20 cases wool yarn, 17 cases silk and cotton tissues, 66 cases 26 bales silk yarn, 27 bales carpets, 20 barrels lead chase, 17 packages sulphite of alumina, 14 cases sardines, 928 bags almonds.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 28.

Rainfall has increased in Northeast India and South Madras.

It has been nearly general in South-east Bengal and Southeast Madras; local in Assam, Malabar, the north Madras coast, while a few falls have occurred in Bihar, and the East United Provinces.

The chief amounts are: Silchar two in, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong three, Benares one, Mangalore three quarters, Pamban, Kodaikanal and Trichinopoly one and Madras two.

A feeble western disturbance is affecting the extreme north.

Forecast: Decrease in northeast India.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

United Provinces, Eastern Circle, Fyzbad, Week ending November 20th. The transplanted paddy is being harvested and the sowing of 'rabi' is practically over and is being irrigated. Germination of sugar-cane is fair as reported before.

Bihar and Orissa, 25th November.—The rainfall was heavy in the coast districts of Orissa and light to moderate in Angul and Sambalpur districts in Chota Nagpur. Light rain also fell in Purnia and the Santal Parganas and in parts of Patna and Monghyr. There was no rain in the rest of the province. Standing crops are reported to be generally doing fairly well. Some damage has been done to paddy and 'rabi' crops by the recent rain in Cuttack, Ballasore, Puri, the Santal Parganas, Ranchi and Manbhum. Pressing of sugar-cane is increasing. Sowing of 'rabi' crops is in progress. Harvesting of early winter paddy continues. The price of common rice has risen in four districts, fallen in five and remained stationery in the remainder. The average price of local common rice at head-quarters excluding Angul is 1.08 seers a rupee against 6.89 seers last week and that of maize is 10.22 seers against 9.74 seers. The supply of fodder and water is reported to be generally sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from fifteen districts.

The condition of standings crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is reported as good.

Punjab, November 27.—Owing to the floods which damaged crops in the parts of few districts estimate of sugar-cane crop of 1924 should be lowered from 84 to 82.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, November, 27

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches.			29.909
Temperature of Air	..	..	78.4 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	..	66.7 „
Dew Point	.. ..	..	58.8 „
Relative humidity of Air	..	..	59% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..		0.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air	..	..	85.8 „
Minimum „ „	..	..	72.9 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight			ENE, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. ..	..	213 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
			h.	m.	ft.	in.		h.	m	ft	in
F.	28	Nov	0	3	30	8	28	6	9	17	7
		11	56	28	5			18	7	13	7
Sat.	29	14	58	26	5	29		0	48	19	4
		8	18	25	3			14	2	18	5
Sun	30	1	36	30	6	30		7	50	17	11
	Dec.	13	36	27	6	Dec.		19	37	15	1
M.	1	2	26	29	10	1		8	48	18	4
		14	28	26	7			20	28	16	5
Tu	2	3	16	28	10	2		9	51	18	9
		15	29	25	9			21	22	17	10
W	3	4	10	27	10	3		11	5	18	11
		16	39	25	0			22	36	19	3
Th.	4	6	5	26	11	4		12	20	18	9
		18	4	24	10			..		..	

"DISMISSED FROM SERVICE".

STRIKE SITUATION AT ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO.

The management of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. Ltd. posted a notice on Thursday afternoon and informed the 170 men who had "downed tools" that they were dismissed from the company's service. When the installation started work on Friday morning it was also found that about 100 more men had absented themselves out of sympathy with the dismissed men.

ASTHMA

RADICAL SURE CURE.

OF 26 YEARS' FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Letter No. of the Firm 21637.
Hyderabad Deccan.

To,

MESSRS. K.P. RAY & J.P.RAY BROS.
Dept. No. 5, Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

Your wonderful specific for Asthma was brought from you by the request of JUSTICE Aziz Mirza, HIGH COURT JUDGE of H.H. the Nizam's Government. The medicine was applied to the Justice's son and he was glad that no more relapse has been seen up to this time. Justice Aziz Mirza wants me to write to you about this. You may make use of this letter to make the public know that your medicine for Asthma works like CHARMS to the patients.

Yours faithfully,
KALI CH. CHATTERJI, F.R.A.S.,
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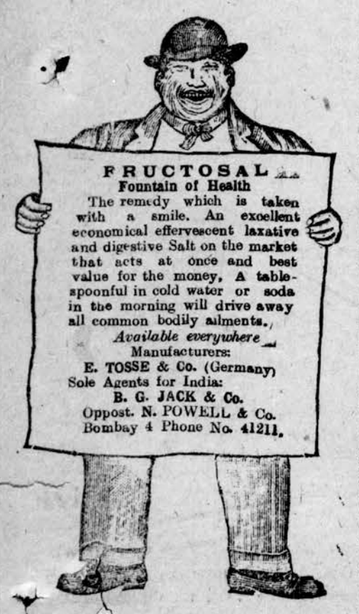

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TOKYO LETTER

NIPPON YUSHEN KAISHA STRIKE

RUSSO-JAPANESE TANGLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKYO, Oct. 15.

Strikes in Japan, as everywhere, have been limited to the labouring classes, and as labour is not well organised have thus far been easily suppressed with the help of the Patriotic Associations of middle-class, and the Police. Recently however, quite an unprecedented and epoch-making thing has occurred in the domain of Japanese industrial circles. The spirit of unrest and independence has entered the middle class. This breach in the middle class solidarity is all the more important, because it occurred in a Company which is regarded as one of the larget undertakings of its kind by Japanese capital—a well organised and efficient shipping concern. It is represented as one of the great achievements of modern Japan and by a sort of patriotism is held in superstitious reverence by the people of this country. The national treasury supplies it with an anuual subsidy, amounting to lakhs of Yen, so that its ships should ply regardless, of financial losses, on all the sea routes of the world. When the company was reorganised and floated under its present name, the Imperial Household Department bought the largest number of shares and still continues to hold them. The N.Y.K., in short, is now a great national asset and the pride of the Japanese Empire.

A LITTLE BREEZE.

A little breeze in the N.Y.K. that enlivened the newspaper columns, several months ago and afforded an abundance of copy for the stribes, made itself felt in many other parts of the world also. The flag of Nippon Yusen Kaisha, or N.Y.K. as it is known everywhere, is now a familiar figure in all the shipping ports open to international commerce. People in Japan as well as elsewhere evinced a good deal of interest when one fine morning they were surprised to learn that the staffs of practically all the N.Y.K. branch offices, whether in Japan or abroad and from Managers down to ordinary clerks, had gone on strike. The bone of contention was the jealously that had long existed between the land and the sea srvices and the supposition that Mr. Yonejiro Ito, the President, was in league with the sea-services and trying to promote their interests at the expense of the office workers. Before the affairs had been allowed to reach a critical stage, the powerful hand of the mediator intervened, and the differences were patched up—though temporarily. The spirit of discontent having gone much deeper, a good deal of agitation under the placid waters went on in merry swing. The bad blood one created between the staff and the President had been boiling all these months, till it began to overflow like hot lava, a few weeks ago.

A SECRET COMPROMISE.

This time was a well-organised strike on a gigantic scale. It is estimated that 95 per cent of the staff of the head-office and the branches of N.Y.K. took part in it.

A deputation of the strikers went to call upon the President, by arrangement. The President on his part cancelled the arrangement at the eleventh hour, and added a dramatic touch to the whole affair by dismissing 11 members of the staff occupying very responsible positions—a majority of them being Managers of different branches. This gave umbrage to the President's opponents who condemned his actions as quite unwarranted, autocratic, and arbitrary. The demands for the resignation of Mr. Ito and the reinstitution of the dismissed members were now presented with much more vigour. Resistance and persistence was shown on both sides, hasty meetings of the Directors were called, and in the end as is genral in Japan, a compromise was made in secret. The nature of this pact has not been made public, but it is guessed—and the guess cannot be very far from mark—that Mr. Yonejiro Ito, the President, has agreed to resign after the forthcoming General Meeting of the shareholders, and that the dismissed members of the staff would be reinstated after his resignation.

SAVING THE FACE.

This saves the "face" of both sides—a thing which is valued more than success or failure in this country. Thus the President does not resign immediately nor does he reinstate the discharged members, and "saves his face". While, on the other hand, the staff has succeeded in forcing the President to resign—although at a later date gets its numbers reinstated and thus "saved its face". It is presumed that some of the dismissed members of the N. Y. K. staff ought to have received between sixty thousand to one lakh of Yens as retiring allowances, had they resigned of their own accord and in the ordinary course of things.

One of the most significant features of the present strike and its consequences has been this breakup in the ranks of middle class which is the bulwark, backbone, and the last hope of Capitalism and modern industrialism. It goes without saying that its effects on the working-class are expected to be far reaching and enormous. Moreover, it is noteworthy that neither the police nor the Patriotic Associa- paraded [illegible] this instance—a fact whic[illegible] that these ins[illegible] keep the labourers in bondage. Even the high personages who voluntered to mediate between the President and the staff of the N.Y.K., and also commanded the respect of both the parties, belonged only to the privileged class.

RUSSO-JAPANESE TANGLE.

The tug-of-war between Japan and Russia over Northern Saghalien still continues. Enough of oil has not yet lubricated the wheels of diplomacy. Negotiations between the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Karahan, and the Japanese Minister, Mr. Yoshizawa, in Peking, continue to break, come to a stand still and are again resumed—without any tangible result. Both sides while affecting that they have made large concessions stick to their old demands, and Japan is accused of making negligible reductions in its already excessive claims. Those who have been following the negotiations with some degree of interest have been rather hardened to expect anything material from the present trend of pourparlers, and do not wonder at the recent rupture. The Soviet representatives reiterate that they have made all possible concession—have even gone to the abondonment of their principles with reference to the remuneration for Nikolaievsk affair, which they allege had nothing to do with the Russians. Japan, although making slight concessions here and there, still maintains her stubborn attitude on certain points which have been the keynote of her so-called "ridiculous claims" since the very beginning of the Russo-Japanese pourparlers. And these are considered to be the minimum Japanese demands, according to official views, which if not conceded would never find a way out of the present impasse.

OIL POLITICS.

While Japanese newspapers and diplomats accuse Russia of insincerity and are giving vent to scathing criticisms of Russian diplomacy and "fickleness", oil wells in the disputed areas lie at the bottom of the entire tangle. To summarise the situation briefly: Northern Saghalien was under Russian sovereignty before the Revolution. Japan took advantage of the broken house and occupied that territory on the pretext of her nationals having been murdered by Russian partisans at Nikolaievsk. As that part of Saghalien is rich in mineral oil and as Japan is very much in need of it, she was not slow in disbursing large sums of money for boring oil wells and developing the territory in many other ways, thinking probably that occupation will give her a perpetual right to that part of the earth, according to the time-honoured maxim "Occupation is nine-tenth of the law." The early weakness and expected fall of the Bolshevik regime led Japan to believe that the island was now perpetually hers. Now as the Bolsheviks have well established themselves as a Government and even won recognition from a first rate Power like Great Britain, it seems difficult to give back a swallowed and digested morsel. Furthermore, there is at stake the great problem of "saving the face" for the military party in Japan, which must show some substantial gains to the nation in return for crores of Yen squandered on expeditionary forces to Siberia and Saghalien.

POINTS AT ISSUE.

The points at issue since the conferences betwen Russia and Japan have begun to be hold as follows: (1) old debts, (2) old treaties, (3) Nikolaievsk affair, (4) concessions to Japan, and (5) the resumption of friendly relations. A compromise acceptable to both the parties has nearly been arrived at on the first two points, the third one requires some sort of mild apology on the part of Russia to placate the reactionary elements in Japan which the Russian representatives are reported to have reluctantly agreed to tender in one form or other. The fifth one will present no difficulties if the fourth, the real bone of the contention, could be thrashed out to the satisfaction of both sides. It may be remarked that the procrastination is really working to the disadvantage of Japan. At the outset, Russia was willing to offer large concessions extending over vast areas, as the price of her recognition. As time wore on and Russia got recognition from other quarters, she became less and less willing to make concessions as befcre. The question of Chinese Eastern Railway has practically been settled between China and Soviet Russia without Japan being consulted in the matter, and no one will wonder if many other cases of such nature will have a similar lot, until a time will come when Japan might be driven to give recognition without getting any material benefits in return.

INTER-CHANGEABLE SEASON TICKETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With the introduction of the interchangeable season tickets on our local railways, one would be led to believe that the russh in the local trains will soon be minimised and that the daily passengers will get comfortable seats in the trains; but it is far from the truth as a very few like to waste time in transhipment at Dadar junction, though the difference in fares is tempting. Furthermore many of the forms have now migrated into the Ballard Estates and if at all better attention has to be paid to the transport facilities it should be linking up suburbs with Victoria Terminus, Ballard Pier and Church Gate and train service regulated accordingly.

I would therefore suggest that the Railway authorities should arrange to run one local from Kalyan to Church Gate via Parel, another from Virar to Victoria Terminus via joint yard at Parel, a third from Bandra to Bori-Bunder via Harbour Line, a fourth from Kurla to Bori Bunder via Harbour Line, a fifth from Bandra to Ballard Pier Station via Harbour Branch and a sixth from Kurla to Ballard Pier Station via Harbour Branch and vice versa. This step will materially help the general public and will be much appreciated. Will the Railway Authorities concerned consider this suggestion?—Yours etc.,

S.S.S

Kalyan, Nov. 26.

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LAHORE LETTER

CORRUPTION IN JAILS

RURAL URBAN CROSS CURRENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 23.

The Jail Administration in the Province has, for some time past, been attracting the attention of the public and the press. In fact ever since the Martial Law days, when a number of our highly-educated and respectable gentlemen happened to suffer jail penalties, the horrible conditions prevailing inside the Punjab Jails have been widely known to the general public. The Akali sufferers of jail harships have also enlightened the people by their tales of woe, so that now the jail administration, as it actually is, has been exposed in a most scathing manner.

It is so very difficult to allude to all the disclosures made by the ex-prisoners, but the complaints can be grouped under three main heads:—Corruption, mat-treatment and bad food supply. It is an open secret that corruption prevails in the jails and every prisoner who would have easy time in the jail must ask his relations to bribe the members of the jail-staff. A well-to-do prisoner can live quite comfortably, but the worst of it is that the burden of his 'labour' usually falls on the shoulders of his less fortunate neighbours. As Sardar Partap Singh said in the Legislative Council, the Akali and political prisoners were ill-treated because they would not give bribes. There was some straight speaking in the Council on the 20th instant, when the members referred to the illegal practices in vogue in the Punjab jails, and the various devices resorted to extort money from prisoners or their relations. Sardar Partap Singh's speech must have been an eye-opener to the high officials of the Government. It was alleged that the beards of prisoners were forcibly shaved, prisoners were spat on the face, the Sikh prisoners were pulled by the hair, they were made to catch their ears, their bodies were rubbed with rough bricks until their skin began to bleed, they were given a ducking in dirty water, they were pounced upon and mercilessly beaten by convict warders (this punishment being known as jackal parade.)

Another serious complaint was about food supply. Although special vegetable gardens are attached to the jails, yet the poor prisoner's lot is a hard one, because he does not get even a fraction of what grows there. Besides the quality of food being much below the standard fixed, it is invariably half-cooked.

The question of jail reform has assumed much importance and the public is fast realising its duty towards the unfortunate prisoners. The Punjab Council asked for the extension of the right of the non-official members of the Standing Committee of the Council for jails which at present exists only with respect to four jails in the Province. But even this modest request was accepted half-heartedly by Sir John Maynard who maintained that the maintenance of discipline in jails was most important and that if it came to the notice of the Government that the discipline of jails was suffering on that account, it would withdraw the concession it was making. What independence can the visitors show in face of the above threat is quite apparent.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Some of the leading businessmen and speculators of Lahore are maturing a scheme of opening a stock exchange office at Lahore. Last Thursday a meeting of some businessmen was held at the Bharat Buildings at which Lala Harkishen Lal spoke on stock exchange rules of other provinces and discussed the advantages of a Stock Exchange Office in business development. In consequence a resolution was passed for opening a Stock Exchange Office at Lahore. A Sub-Committee consisting of Lala Harkishen Lal and others was appointed to frame rules. Lala Lajpat Rai has sounded a note of warning and discussed the evil results of "civilised gambling" as he calls it. He speaks on the strength of his American and Indian experience in business and considers the stock exchange to be nothing but a gambling den, which respectable capitalists maintain to beguile the smaller capitalists into their net. The business is governed by no principles at all and is managed by the monster fish in order to devour the smaller fish. He graphically describes how the big capitalist creates panic in the market, how the smaller speculator rushes to it to sell his shares at a low price, and how the capitalist buys them cheap and again sells them on profit to the smaller fry. This process totally ruins the smaller capitalist. Lalaji is strongly of opinion that such a system should not be introduced here because it will ruin most of the prosperous banks and Joint Stock Companies now flourishing in the Province. "This spirit of speculation," writes Lala Lajpat Rai, "acts like a strong wine and ruins people who take to it."

The ball has been set in motion and further developments are watched with interest.

HUMOUR AT COUNCIL MEETINGS.

In the Punjab Council with members representing as many interests as their numbers, flashes of unconscious humour are not wanting. The champions of rural interests—which the Government always professes to protect and uphold—have oftentimes beat the previous records. And in this connection, the name of Chaudhri Duni Chand, the redoubtable friend of the rural masses stands out head and shoulders above the rest of his companions. This invincible champion of rural interests asked the following three questions on one single day and received the only replies that could be vouchsafed even by the Punjab Government.

Q.—Is Government aware that the Hindu Press with the exception of a few papers represents the views and sentiments of a small minority? Is Government aware that the few educated leaders of the rural Hindus entertain fears that the clamours of this minority through the press may not (?) mislead Government to the detriment of the rural majority? If so what does Government intend to do in the matter?

A.—The Hon. Member is not asking for information, but for an expression of opinion.

Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the press which represents the views of the urban Hindus is not much perused by the rural Hindus and if so what the Government intends to do in order to ensure that all Government advertisements intended for agriculturists should be sent to other papers which circulate among the agriculturists?

Here the Chief Secretary, besides repeating his previous answer, added that the Hon. member might state for the information of the Government what he meant by 'other papers;' which meant in plainer English that such papers unhappily did not exist.

Q. Is Government aware that the Hindu zamindars and agriculturists are exasperated by the conduct of the Hindus in regard to the large share of the posts in the services and administration which they endeavour to secure or keep?

Imagine for yourself what answer the Government could give. The "Tribune" has aptly remarked, "Who can deny that the conduct of urban Hindus in regard to the large share of posts in the services is as exasperating as the wording of the Hon. gentleman's question is faultless." Well may one exclaim, 'These are thy Gods O Israel.'

GURU KA BAGH REPORT.

The Guru Ka Bagh Congress Inquiry Committee has just published its report. It is to be regretted that the Report should have been delayed for such a long time, but it must be admitted at the same time that the members of the Committee have done their arduous task in a most thorough and impartial manner. The volume contains about 300 pages of which 40 are covered by the report and the rest by evidence and appendices. There are, in addition 44 photographs illustrating the beating given to the Akalis. The Committee has, after due consideration of the evidence produced before it, reached the conclusion that "the arbitrary and lawless way in which violence was resorted to was deliberate and in callous disregard of such humanity as even a Government is bound to show." The report can be had from the Secretary P.P.C.C., Bradlaugh Hall, Lahore, for Rs. 3 per copy.

FIRST MARRIAGE UNDER GOUR'S ACT.

The first inter-caste marriage under Dr. Gour's Act took place at Lahore on Monday last, when Mr. Hari Nath, younger son of Rai Bahadur Damodar Das, retired District Judge was joined in wed-lock with Miss Chadick, a grand-daughter of Professor Ruchi Ram Sahni M.L.C. The bridegroom belongs to a well-known Vaish Agarwal family of Delhi and the bride comes of a well-known Khatri family of Bhera Punjab.)

INDIAN TRADE OUTLOOK.

BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER'S OPTIMISTIC REPORT.

Mr. T. M. Ainscough, British Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon, in his annual report, which has been revised to June, 1924, writes that after four years of unprecedented depression, it is possible to sound a note of guarded optimism. Stocks of imported goods throughout India are very light, and Mr. Ainscough is convinced that there is an immense amount of latent purchasing power in the country, which will be translated into actual buying if only manufacturers' prices can be reduced, and, more important still, if only some degree of stability in cotton goods prices can be reached, engendering confidence. The relative meagreness of transactions in the past year is solely due to the high and fluctuating prices caused by the constant variations in the price of raw cotton. Clear evidence of the accumulated purchasing power of the country is provided by the fact that in the last three years there has been a net import into India of Rs. 67,58 lacs' worth of gold and Rs. 31,50 lacs' worth of silver. These were years of good monsoons and considerable prosperity in the country districts. It appears also that there will be good crops in 1924.

ATTITUDE OF INDIAN DEALERS.

Importers and dealers, Mr. Ainscough goes on to say, have realised good profits on recent arrivals of goods, which have been cleared into consumption fairly promptly, and that is giving buyers more courage to enter into forward transactions. After the brief interregnum of 1920 and 1921, it is most satisfactory to note that the amicable relations between European importers and representatives and their Indian clients are once more restored. "Indian dealers frequently say they are tired of politics and agitation, and desire nothing more than a period of tranquillity, during which they may once more extend their business and make good the heavy losses which most of them sustained during the last few years. When one contrasts the present attitude of the Swarajist members of the Legislature with that of only six months ago there is ground for hope that in time they will settle down to acceptance of the position of a more or less responsible Opposition."

Discussing the Indian Tariff Question, Mr. Ainscough says the recent debate on the Steel Industry (Protection) Act clearly showed that the Assembly is by no means unanimously Protectionist in sympathies. "The interests of the predominantly agricultural provinces were voiced by several members, and the small but vocal Labour group lost no opportunity of presenting the case of the poor man, whether a cultivator or an employee in industry. It is likely that the tariff applications of the minor industries particularly those which are mainly owned and managed by Europeans, will meet with keener opposition than the Steel Bill did. Important industries, such as cotton, jute, and tea, do not require protection, and the responsibility for protecting the interests of the vast body of agriculturists, whose greatest need is cheap clothing, etc., still rests with the Government."

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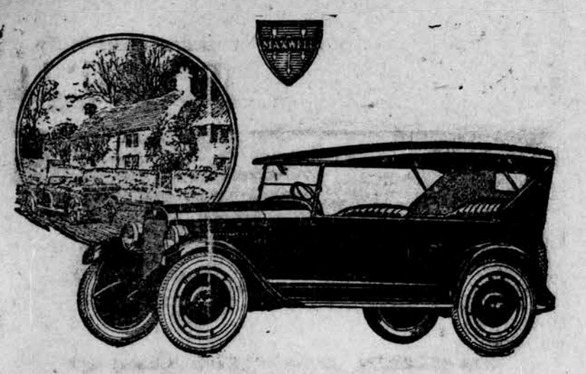

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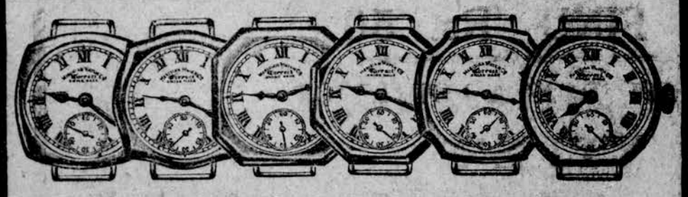

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MEWAR LETTER.

INTERVIEWS WITH VICEORY.

PATHIK TRIAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

UDAIPUR, Nov. 17.

The political situation in Udaipur is again uncertain. His Highness has returned from Delhi, while the Heir-Apparent is still away at Krishnagarh. His Highness saw the Viceroy twice. The Maharaj Kumar had only one interview. Different conclusions are formed about the outcome of these interviews. It may, however, be safely surmised, that some or all of the following questions formed the subject of discussion:—

(a) The letter of the A. G. G. in Rajputana to the Maharana which was published in the Pathik Trial, and which exploded Lord Reading's theory of "Voluntary Abdication."

(b) The working of Dyarchy set up as a consequence of the British interference in Mewar three years ago.

(c) Future administration of the State, and the relations between His Highness and the Heir-Apparent, which have been anything but satisfactory during these years.

The outcome of the visits is highly uncertain; but if the face is the index of mind, the wind appears to blow in a favourable direction.

PATHIK TRIAL.

The trial of Mr. Pathik, which has been proceeding since December last comes up after a long adjournment of over two months, for a renewed hearing in the forest court of Shikarbadir to-morrow, when final arguments of the parties will be heard Judgment is expected to be delivered by the end of this month. The Secrteary of the Rajasthan Sewa Sangha, who is here saw Mr. Pathik yesterday. His health is excellent, although he seems to have lost in weight a little. His comforts are well looked after, but newspapers reach him very late, and sometimes mutiliated. I understand the immediate officers concerned, cut off all news about Mewar and the Rajasthan Sewa Sangha! Since questions were asked about it in Parliament. the Pathik Trial is reported to have interested the Government of India, to whom a summary report of the progress of the case was recetly sent by the Udaipur Authorities.

Two other cases have also attracted considerable public notice. One, is a case of alleged embezzlement, extortion, and oppression against Lala Amritlal, late manager of the Court of Wards Begoon. Two Jagirdars, some townsmen and thirty kisans as complainants, demanded an open trial of the Lala on the above charges; but a departmental enquiry was held in camera, and matters seem to have been hushed up. The other is about the alleged murder of one Rampratap, an opium merchant of Chittorgarh. He is alleged to have died as a result of the torture by the Police to extort confession in a case of opium smuggling. After preliminary enquiries by the Pathik tribunals, the case was referred to the full bench of the High Court, who ordered the Police official concerned to be taken into custody. Great consternation prevails among police officials.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The growing unpopularity of the Revenue and Settlement departments is a topic of brisk talk. Nay, dame rumour has it that it was complained against even at Delhi. The department is presided over by a civilian, who draws a salary of Rs. 3,500 per mensem, which is more than twice that of the highest officials in the State. He has earned the discontent of his staff by unsympathetic attitude towards their grievances. Half the staff struck work for three days as a protest. Five of the strikers are reported to have been dismissed, and the rest allowed to join on apologies. The strike has failed, but the discontent is there, perhaps in a deeper form.

Thanks to the influence of Vaidya Raj Phool Shankerji Bhai at the court, the Kathiawadi element is increasing both in volume and in influence. Mr. Mool Shanker has been imported from some Kathiawad State and appointed the Superintendent of Police.

Educational activities of the State are fast growing. Negotiations are going on to raise the Maharana's College from its present stations of Intermediate to a Degree one from the next session.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT IN JAIL.

One more worker of Rajasthan Sewa Sangha was released last month—Pandit Ghan Shyam Sharma who was arrested along with Pathikji in September '24. Interviewed by me he stated, no warrant was shown to him, when arrested and no trial was held during the fourteen months of his confinement at Begoon. Questioned about the treatment in jail, he said he was kept in fetters, given only barely to eat and shut up in a solitary cell for the most part. Panditji also stated that he was once given fifty shoe beats, and at another time twenty stripes to force him to give evidence against Pathikji. It is a matter of pride however that this patriot, has joined his patriotic work immediately after his release.

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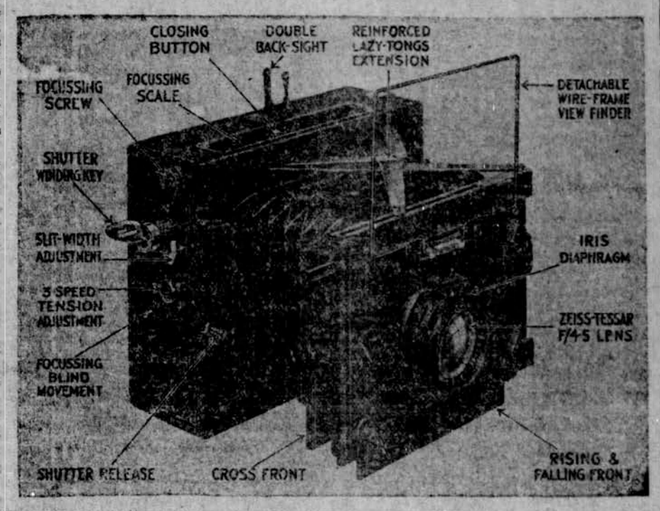

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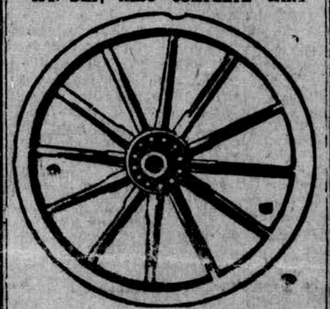

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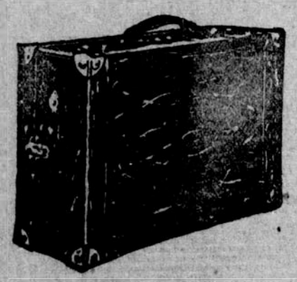

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